L.A.36

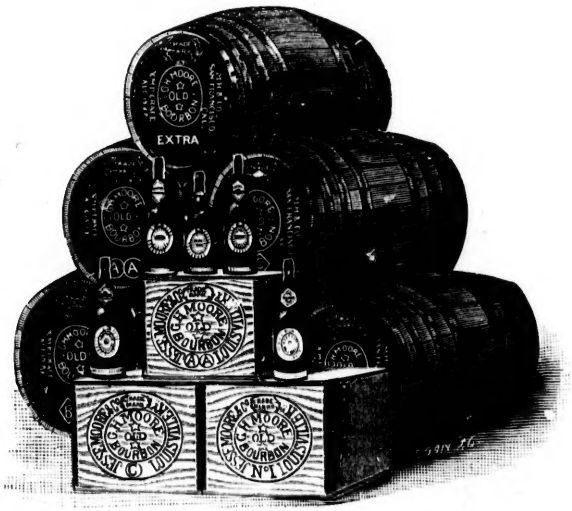
PUREST AND BEST ON EARTH!

THE FAMOUS

Jesse Moore Whiskies

Smooth as Oil. Exquisitely Flavored. Never a Headache in it. Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE ALASKAN TRADE.



SOLD BY LIQUOR DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Jesse Moore Hunt Company, Proprietors

404 FRONT STREET,

And LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Commercial Hotel Bureau of Information.

The Commercial Hotel Bureau of Information will, upon application, furnish information regarding the mining sections of the Yukon District. This information has been secured from the Yukon miners who have returned from the Klondike district and other rich gold fields adjacent to the tributaries of the Yukon river.

Information Regarding routes of travel carefully prepared by men who have crossed the Chilkoot Pass and Dalton Trail, and who have traveled on the Yukon River as far as St. Michaels.

Information Regarding supplies needed, cost of same and method of packing, compiled from the experiences of successful Alaskan miners.

Information Regarding cost of transportation, times for departure, rates of living expenses while in San Francisco, etc. Representatives of "The Commercial Hotel Bureau of Information" will meet you on your arrival in San Francisco and see that you are reasonably and comfortably located, advise you regarding outfitting, secure your transportation and furnish you with all information necessary for your journey.

Address all communications to

EDWARD HOLLAND, Commercial Hotel,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

[illegible] FURS

[illegible] FUR GARMENT CO.

[illegible]

[illegible] Wind and Cold.

[illegible] Warmest, Most Durable and Inexpensive [illegible]

[illegible]

ROBES
COATS
DRAWERS
CHEST PROTECTORS
BLANKETS

The Best Apparel for Miners and Travelers in Alaska, the Yukon and in Siberia.

[illegible]

[illegible] Alaska Fur Garment Co. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

TO THE

COM

Telephone, West 748. R. HERMAN, Prop.

HARBOR VIEW PARK
Hot Salt Water Baths

Porcelain Bath Tubs.
Pure Ocean Water.
Elegant Private Rooms for Families.

Terminus of UNION ST. CABLE ROAD

The California Sts. ' cars crossing Union Street at Hyde issue transfers to Presidio and Ferries line for Harbor View Baths. Sutter Street cars running along Polk Street, and Powell Street Cable cars running along Mason Street, connect with Union Street.

Come and Examine, and
Try these Fine Baths.

The Only Surf Baths in this City

ad

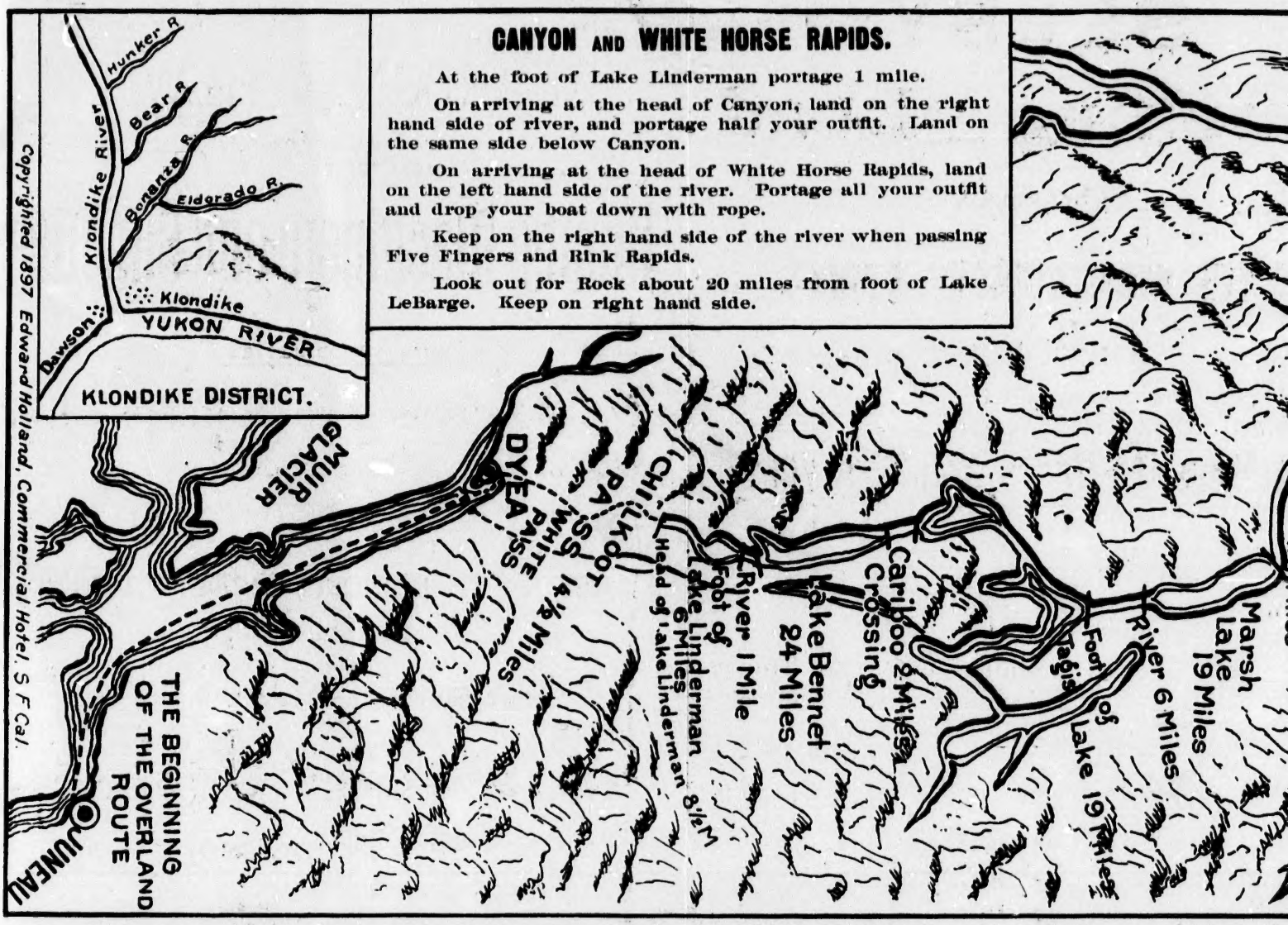
T,

yers

Hours
Deposit.

S OF

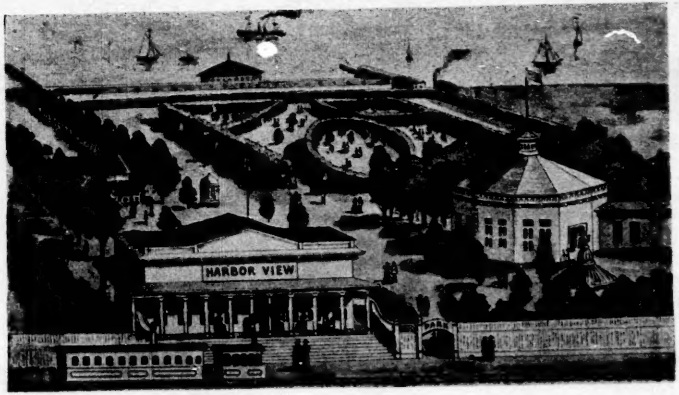
ISFACTION



ALASKA MINING PROPERTY CAN BE SECURED AT THE OFFICE O

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL. EDWARD HOLLAND, PROP.

Telephone, West 748. R. HERMAN, Prop.



HARBOR VIEW PARK
Hot Salt Water Baths

Porcelain Bath Tubs.
Pure Ocean Water.
Elegant Private Rooms for Families.

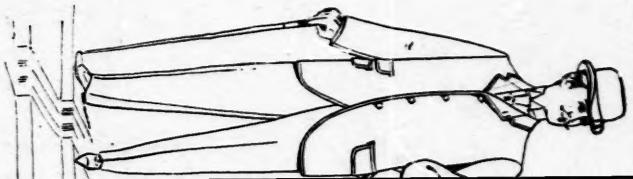
Terminus of UNION ST. CABLE ROAD

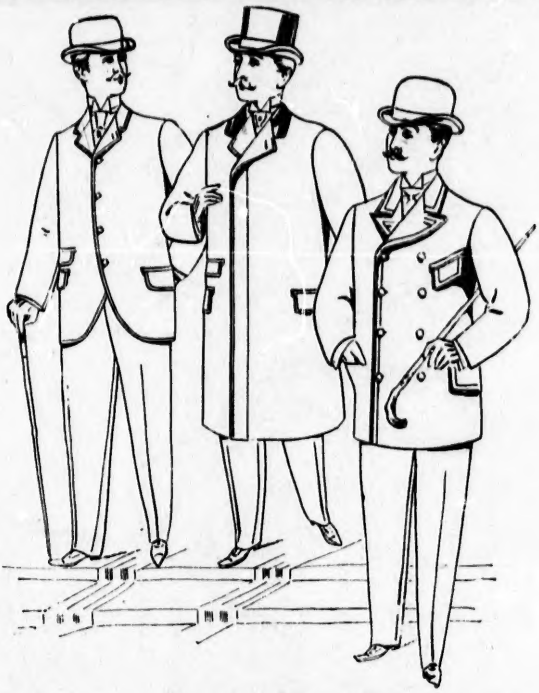
The California Street cars crossing Union Street at Hyde issue transfers to Presidio and Ferries line for Harbor View Baths. Sutter Street cars running along Polk Street, and Powell Street cable cars running along Mason Street, connect with Union Street.

Come and Examine, and
Try these Fine Baths.

The Only Surf Baths in this City

WE HAVE THE LARGE
ON THE PACI
WHITE
Our Line of
is co
S. N. V
(COLUME
718-722





WE HAVE THE LARGEST **CLOTHING** ESTABLISHMENT
ON THE **PACIFIC COAST** AND EMPLOY

WHITE LABOR ONLY

Our Line of Furnishing Goods and Hats is complete in every detail.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

(COLUMBIAN WOOLEN MILLS)

718-722 MARKET STREET.

Sme

416

Smelter

Special atte
Refining Go

THIS COM

DURING THE P

SELBY
Smelting AND Lead
COMPANY

416 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

Smelters, Refiners and Assayers

Special attention given to
Refining Gold Dust and Bullion.

Settlement made in 24 Hours
after Receipt of Deposit.

THIS COMPANY HAS HANDLED LARGE AMOUNTS OF

YUKON GOLD

DURING THE PRESENT YEAR, GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO DEPOSITORS.

Y
e Lead

Y STREET,
O

nd Assayers

on.
nade in 24 Hours
eceipt of Deposit.

RGE AMOUNTS OF
LD
ENTIRE SATISFACTION

P. H. REARDON

WM. A. HEWITT

REARDON & HEWITT

MANUFACTURERS and
DEALERS IN

Mining Machinery and Supplies

OUR SPECIALTIES:

ENGINES AND BOILERS

Built in Sections for Transportation to the
YUKON DISTRICT.

Estimates Furnished for Steamers for River Transportation.

References:
JOHN TREADWELL and EDWARD HOLLAND.

11-13 FIRST STREET,

San Francisco,

CAL

P. H. REARDON

WM. A. HEWITT

REARDON & HEWITT

MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS IN

Mining Machinery and Supplies

OUR SPECIALTIES:

ENGINES AND BOILERS

Built in Sections for Transportation to the YUKON DISTRICT.

Estimates Furnished for Steamers for River Transportation.

References:

JOHN TREADWELL and EDWARD HOLLAND.

11-13 FIRST STREET,

San Francisco,

CAL

TO THE

YUKON . . .

AND THE

KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

The most complete and reliable work of its kind published, giving in detail

OFFICIAL REPORTS

CORRECT MAPS

ROUTES OF TRAVEL

AND SUPPLIES NEEDED

and all the information required by those intending to go to the Northern Gold Fields

Published by EDWARD HOLLAND

PROPRIETOR COMMERCIAL HOTEL

WHICH HAS BEEN THE HEADQUARTERS FOR YUKON MINERS FOR TEN YEARS PAST

San Francisco, 1897

NWP
972.18
H734

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Before purchasing your outfit, consult EDWARD HOLLAND, the publisher of this book. You will not only save money, but avoid buying worthless articles which will have to be discarded on the route.

A number of Yukon miners will leave the Commercial Hotel about the first of March, returning to their homes on the Yukon. Intending prospectors should stop at the Commercial and join the party.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1897
by
EDWARD HOLLAND
In the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C.

MINING PROPERTY.

Negotiations for the purchase of Alaska Mining Claims and other Property can be made direct with the miners by applying to

EDWARD HOLLAND,

PROPRIETOR COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

PREFACE.

FOR TEN YEARS or more my relations with the miners from all portions of Alaska have been of the most friendly charact and in my intercourse with them I have gathered much useful information. Ever since the Klondike excitement began to attract the attention of the world, nearly all the miners who came out have stopped at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL. All the latest obtainable information is contained in this book, which has received the indorsement of every Yukon miner to whom it has been shown.

Carefully read the contents of the book, study the maps, and if you need further information I would be glad to supply it.

Respectfully,

EDWARD HOLLAND,
Publisher.

PROPRIETOR COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Headquarters for Yukon Miners.

25557

Pacific N. W. History Dept.
PROVINCIAL LIBRARY
VICTORIA, B. C.

Endorsement of the YUKON MINERS.

WE, the undersigned Yukon Miners, recently returned from the Klondike and located at the Commercial Hotel, desire to state that we have carefully read the contents of this volume, and compared it with other works of a similar character, and we unhesitatingly declare it to be the best work of its kind yet issued.

We consider the report of William Ogilvie (the Dominion Land Surveyor) to be a most comprehensive description of the Yukon and Klondike regions, and wish at the same time to speak a word of praise for all the officers of the Canadian Government, who always justly and impartially discharged their arduous duties.

N. E. Picotte Sec. Yukon Pioneers,
T. Morrin
N. Mercier J. E. Bouchier
Joseph Cazelais H. Doré
Posh Amelier Jos Desrochers

ALASKA

THE LAND OF GOLD.

The history of Alaska, ever since it came into the possession of the United States, has been one of great surprises. Almost every year, when communication with the outside world is opened, tales of new wonders find their way into print and, in consequence, the eyes of the civilized world are continually directed towards that land.

Three distinct periods mark the annals of that country. When that intrepid navigator, Behring, discovered and explored the country in 1741, he took possession of it in the name of the Czar. It remained a Russian province for over 120 years, until Secretary of State Seward purchased it in 1867 for $7,200,000. This was regarded as a waste of money, but Seward acted with an almost prophetic foresight. How valuable the country has become since that time is known to the world.

From the time it came to be a territory of the United States up to the present day Alaska has been a regular mint of treasure troves. First her seal islands and fisheries commanded attention, and later her gold and other mineral resources. For while at the present day gold claims the attention of most people, there are to be found other metals fully as precious as the yellow one.

It is mainly due to the energy of John Treadwell, of San Francisco, that the world now knows so much about Alaska's mining resources. For some years Treadwell spent his time in prospecting in Alaska wilds. He confined his attention mainly to the sea coast, and discovered, during these trips, the wonderful vein of gold on Douglas Island, near Juneau, on which is conducted the largest quartz mine in the world.

In 1883, Treadwell returned to San Francisco and enlisted capital in his undertaking. When he told capitalists that he had found a vein of gold-bearing quartz 500 feet wide and of unknown length, they would scarce believe him; he organized a Company and steps were taken to develop the mine. Now it contains a mill with 240 stamps, and its output over and above expenses runs from $80,000 to $100,000 per month. There is enough ore in sight to run a 500-stamp mill for twenty years.

Following Treadwell's find on Douglas Island, hundreds of prospectors pushed into Alaska and, following the rivers and creeks into the interior, began to develop new fields of gold. There is hardly a part of Alaska where miners have penetrated but that the prospector has secured paying gold fields. The Yukon river district, which is now attracting the attention of the civilized world, has not yet been fully exploited. It is one of the richest placer gold fields in the world and its discovery marks the third era in the history of that territory. For into the Klondike, Lewis, Pelly and Stewart rivers miners are pushing their way, digging out gold as they advance. The riches of the new Golconda have not yet been developed, but tales of wonderful finds that exceed anything the world has ever known are reported by each incoming steamer.

Since Alaska has become such an important factor in the commercial history of the world, it is not improbable that the United States Government will, at the next session of Congress, give it the advantages of a home government, such as the other territories of the Union possess. The people have demanded it for years, but their hopes are now nearer realization than they ever were before.

At present the laws of Oregon are in force, but all the officers are appointed by the President. For years residents of that country have asked that one of themselves might be appointed to important offices, but so far they have not been heeded. The normal population of Alaska is about 30,000, but is increasing rapidly each year. With the present influx it will reach 50,000, and will probably remain at that figure for some years to come.

Its new career as a gold producing country is now so marked that many changes are liable to occur, and a more rapid means of communication with the outside world is an imperative demand. Alaska is coming to the front as the land where the poor but hardy man can carve out an independent fortune.

ORDER OF YUKON PIONEERS.

The Society was organized in 1893 by the men who first braved the dangers of the frozen north, with Jack McQuesten as President. Its organization grew out of the desire for mutual help and protection, and was formed to closer cement the bonds of friendship and brotherly love, which received its first impetus in commonly-shared hardships and dangers. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" is their motto, and every precept contained therein is carried out to the letter.

Two lodges of the Order exist — one at Circle City and the other at Forty Mile — with about 200 members.

But it is while away from home that the principles of the Order are made manifest and a practical exemplification given of the strong ties that bind their hearts. Not long ago an instance occurred which seems to illustrate this point. One of their number, broken in health and almost dying from consumption, with fortune shattered and no one to care for him, was in this city. Several members of the Society — R. J. English, W. H. McPhee, Gordon C. Bettles and Harry Smith — were at the Commercial Hotel at the time. As soon as they learned of his condition they decided that he should not want for anything as long as one of them had a dollar in the world. They were about to return to the Yukon, and did not wish to leave him uncared for. So they called into their conference Edward Holland, of the Commercial Hotel, and placed in his hands a large sum of money, and told him if that was not enough as much more as would be needed would be forthcoming; and they were true to their word.

At another time one of their number was sick in the hospital, and one of the Pioneers, who was *en route* to his home in Switzerland, left sufficient for his support; but the poor fellow died, and the money was returned.

One of the Yukon Pioneers died in this city early in the year, and a few of his comrades who were in the city arranged for his funeral. R. J. English was the moving spirit in the affair, and he saw that the man was decently buried in the Masonic cemetery, and caused to be erected over his grave a plain shaft of granite, on which were inscribed the simple words:

GEORGE McCUE,
NATIVE OF CANADA,
LATE OF THE YUKON.

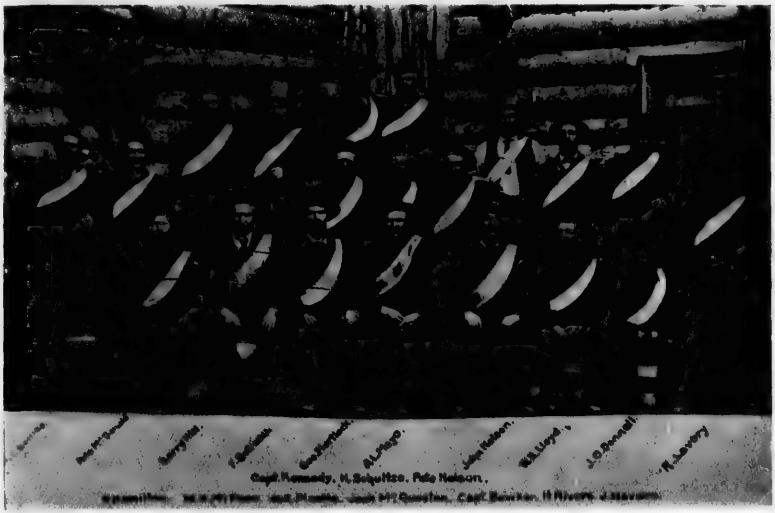
And this is the spirit that actuates the hearts of the true Pioneers of the Yukon.

HINTS TO PROSPECTORS.

First make up your mind to start; then make out your outfit, bearing in mind to select nothing but the best quality of goods—particularly bacon—and have them packed in the proper manner in waterproof bags, for they are liable to get wet on the journey down the river.

If you desire to prospect on your way down, you had better take a pick, shovel and gold pan.

The best time of the year to start is about the month of March, so that you can sleigh as far as Lake Bennett, where you will be able to find timber and build your boat and continue your journey down the river to your destination. After leaving Lake Marsh look out for the Grand Canyon, which is about 25 miles distant. Land on the right hand side and portage half your outfit. or whatever goods would be injured by water. Nail canvas over the forward part of your boat, get her in good shape; make everything tight (except yourself). Keep cool and let her go through, landing on the same side of the river.



YUKON PIONEERS AT FORTY MILE.

At the head of White Horse Rapids, which is about two miles from Canyon, land on the left hand side and portage all your outfit, and drop your boat down with line.

There is a rock about 20 miles from foot of Lake LeBarge; keep on the right hand side. After leaving this everything is fair sailing until you reach Five Fingers, which is about 92 miles below Big Salmon River. You will observe five rocks which obstruct the course of the river; keep on the right hand side and you will pass through without much difficulty. The Rink Rapids are about five miles below Five Fingers, and keep on the right hand side also. The river gradually widens out from this on, with a current of five or six miles an hour, and is without any serious obstructions.

Have your name painted on your bags in large letters, so that you can easily recognize them.

Should there be a number in the same party, have all your goods shipped at the same time, so they will be together and save confusion.

Official Report on the Yukon Gold Fields

...BY...

WILLIAM OGILVIE, DOMINION SURVEYOR.

The only Official Report on the Yukon country covering the Klondike district is that made last March by William Ogilvie to the Canadian Government and just made public through the Canadian Department of the Interior.

The Yukon district comprises, speaking generally, that part of the Northwest Territories lying west of the watershed of the Mackenzie river. Most of it is drained by the Yukon river and its tributaries. It covers a distance of about 650 miles along the river from the coast range of mountains.

The history of the Yukon district within recent years will be best described by the following extracts from the annual report of the deputy of the Minister of the Interior for the year 1895:

"In the year 1887 the Hon. Thomas White, then Minister of the Interior, authorized the organization of an expedition having for its object the exploration of that region of the Northwest Territories of Canada which is drained by the Yukon river. The work was intrusted to Dr. George M. Dawson, now the director of the Geological Survey, and to Mr. William Ogilvie, the well-known explorer and surveyor. Dr. Dawson devoted the whole of that season, and Mr. Ogilvie a period covering nearly two years covering topographical and general information chiefly respecting the tract of country lying adjacent to the 141st meridian of longitude, which by the Treaty of St. Petersburg, is designated by the boundary line in the neighborhood of Mt. St. Elias, to the Arctic ocean adjoining Alaska and the adjoining possessions of the British crown which now form part of the Northwest Territories of Canada. The explorers found in proximity to the boundary line there existed extensive and valuable placer gold mines, in which even then as many as 300 miners were at work.

"Mr. Ogilvie determined by a series of lunar observations the point at which the Yukon river is intersected by the 141st meridian, and marked the same on the ground. He also determined and marked the point at which the western affluent of the Yukon known as Forty-Mile creek is crossed by the same meridian line, that point being situated at a distance of about twenty-three miles from the mouth of the creek. This survey proved that the place which has been selected as the most convenient, owing to the physical conformation of the region, from which to distribute the supplies to the various mining camps; a place situated at the confluence of the Forty-Mile creek and the Yukon, and to which the name of Fort Cudahy has been given, is well within the Canadian territory. The greater proportion of the mines then being worked, Mr. Ogilvie found, to be on the Canadian side of the international boundary line, but he reported the existence of some mining fields in the south, the exact position of which with respect to the boundary he did not have the opportunity to place.

A JOURNEY DOWN THE YUKON.

Mr. Ogilvie describes as follows a trip down the Yukon river in 1887: "The first news I received on landing at Shilcoot was that there was trouble in the interior on the Lewes river in the vicinity where I intended to go. A miner who had recently arrived from the interior stated that there had been a fight between the Indians and a miner at the mouth of Stewart river. The result of the affair, he alleged, was that four Indians and two white men had been killed, and that the Indians had come up the river as far as the canyons to lie in wait for any white men who might be going into the country. The rumor seemed to me to be somewhat improbable, but, true or false, it was an unpleasant one to hear, and the only way to verify it was to go and see whether the Indians were hostile or not. Happily the whole story proved to be untrue. I subsequently learned from the miners in the interior that he had had difficulty with them, in consequence of which he was ordered in midwinter to leave the region, which the miners consider equivalent to a sentence of death. Strange to say, he succeeded in getting out alive, making a distance of upwards of 500 miles of the most dangerous and difficult traveling. He started in the month of February, I think, and reached the post in the month of May.

"It is said by those familiar with the locality that the storms which raged in the upper altitudes of the coast range during the greater part of the time from October to March are terrific. A man caught in one of them runs the risk of losing his life unless he can reach shelter in a short time. During the summer there is nearly always a wind blowing up Chatham strait and Lynn canal, which lie in almost a straight line with each other, and at the head of Lynn canal are Chilkat and Chilcoot inlets. The distance from the coast down these channels to the open sea is about 380 miles. The mountains on each side of the water confine the currents of air and deflect inclined currents in the direction of the axis of the channel, so that there is nearly always a strong wind blowing up the channel. Coming from the sea this wind is heavily charged with moisture, which is precipitated when the air current strikes the mountains, and the fall of rain and snow is consequently very heavy. In Chilkat inlet there is not much shelter from the south wind, which renders it unsafe for ships calling there.

A SURVEY OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

"On the 30th of May I commenced to survey by connecting Pyramid Island in Chilkat inlet with Chilcoot inlet at Haine's Mission. To carry the survey from the island across to Chilcoot inlet I had to get up on the mountains north of Haines' Mission, and from there could see both inlets. The survey was made up to the head of the inlet on the 2d of June. Preparations were then commenced for taking the supplies and instruments over the coast mountains to the head of Lake Lindeman on the Lewes river. On the 6th of June 120 Indians, men women and children started for the summit. I sent two of my party with them to see the goods delivered at the place agreed upon. While they were packing to the summit I was producing the survey, and I met them on the return at the foot of the canyon about eight miles from the coast, where I paid them. These Indians are perfectly heartless. They will not surrender even the smallest aid to each other without payment, and if not to each other, much less to a white man.

"While going up to the head of canoe navigation on the Taiya river, I took the angles of the elevations of each station from the preceding one. From these angles I have computed the height of the summit of the Taiya Pass above the head of canoe navigation as it appeared to me in June 1887, and find it to be 3378 feet. What depth of snow there was I cannot say. The head of canoe navigation I estimate at about 120 feet above tide water. I determined the descent from the summit to Lake Lindeman by car-

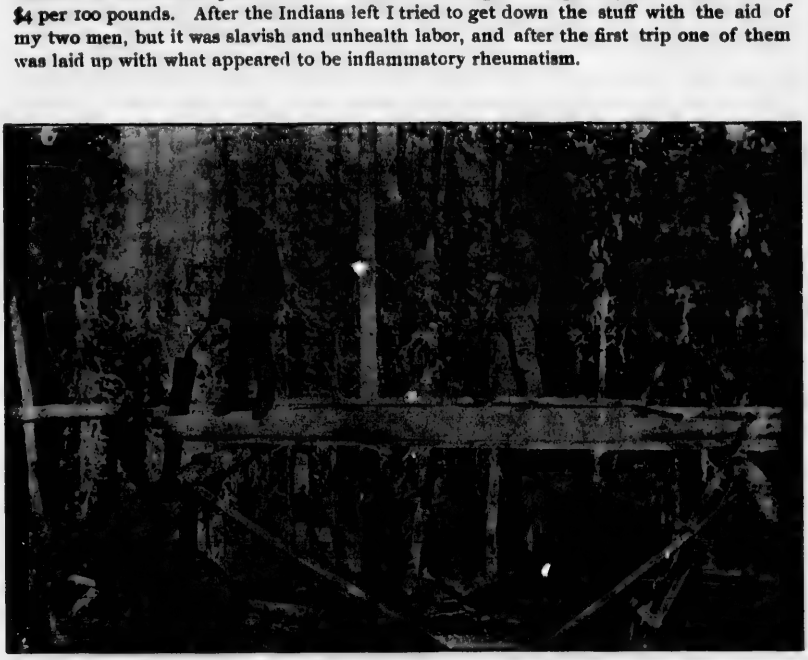
rying aneroids from the lake to the summit and back again, the interval of time from start to return being about eight hours. Taking the mean of the readings at the lake, start and return, and the single reading at the summit, the height of the summit above the lake was found to be 1237 feet.

"While at Juneau I heard reports of a low pass from the head of Chilcoot inlet to the headwaters of the Lewes river. During the time I was at the head of Taiya inlet I made inquiries regarding it and found that there was such a pass, but could learn nothing definite about it from either whites or Indians.

"The timber line on the south side of Taiya pass, as determined by barometer readings, is about 2300 feet above the sea, while on the north side it is about 1000 feet below the summit. This large difference is due, I think, to the different conditions in the two places. On the south side the valley is narrow and deep, and the sun cannot produce its full effect. The snow also is much deeper there, owing to the quantity which drifts in from the surrounding mountains. On the north side the surface is sloping and more exposed to the sun's rays. On the south side the timber is of the class peculiar to the coast, and on the north that peculiar to the interior.

WHEN THE SNOW BLINDS.

"After completing the survey down the lake I set about getting my baggage down, too. Of all the Indians who came to the summit with packs only four or five could be induced to remain and pack down to the lake, although I was paying them at the rate of $4 per 100 pounds. After the Indians left I tried to get down the stuff with the aid of my two men, but it was slavish and unhealth labor, and after the first trip one of them was laid up with what appeared to be inflammatory rheumatism.



WHIP-SAWING LUMBER FOR BOATS.

"The first time the party crossed the sun was shining brightly, and this brought on snow blindness. The pain of this only those who have suffered from this complaint can realize. I had two sleds with me which were made in Juneau especially for the work of getting over the mountains and down the lakes on the ice. With these I succeeded in bringing about a ton and a half to the lake, but I found that the time it would take to get all down in this way would seriously interfere with the programme arranged with Dr. Dawson, to say nothing of the suffering of the men and myself, and the liability to sickness which protracted physical exertion under such uncomfortable conditions and continued suffering from snowblindness exposed us to.

"Owing to the prevailing wet, cold weather on the mountains and the difficulty of getting through the soft wet snow, the Indians soon began to quit work for a day or two at a time, and to gamble with one another for the wages already earned. I once for all made them distinctly understand that I would not pay any of them until the whole of the stuff was down. This done, I paid them off and set about getting the outfit across the lake, which I did with my own party and the two Peterborough canoes I had with me.

ALONG THE CHAIN OF LAKES.

"After getting all my outfit over the foot of Lake Lindeman, I set some of the party to pack it to the head of Lake Bennet. The stream between these two lakes was too shallow and rough to admit of canoe navigation, and everything had to be portaged the greater part of the way. I employed the rest of the party in looking for timber to build a boat to carry my outfit of provisions and implements down the river to the vicinity of the international boundary, a distance of about 700 miles.

"My boat was finished on the evening of the 11th of July, and on 12th I started a portion of the party to load it and go ahead with it and the outfit to the canyon. They had instructions to examine the canyon, and if necessary to carry a part of the outfit past it; in any case, enough to carry the party back to the post should accident necessitate such procedure. With the rest of the party I started to carry on the survey. This proved tedious work on account of the stormy weather. In the summer months there is nearly always a wind blowing in from the coast. It blows down the lakes and produces quite a heavy swell. This would not prevent the canoes going with the decks on, but as we had to land every mile or so, the rollers breaking on a generally flat beach, proved very troublesome. The survey was completed to the canyon on the 20th of July. There I found the party with the large boat had arrived on the 18th, having carried a part of the supplies past the canyon, and were awaiting my arrival to run through it with the rest in the boat. Before doing so, however, I made an examination of the canyon. The rapids below it, particularly the last of the series, called the 'White Horse' by the miners, I found it would not be safe to run. I sent two men through the canyon in one of the canoes to await the arrival of the boat, and to be ready in case of an accident to pick us up. Every man in the party was supplied with a life-preserver, so that had a casulty occurred we would all have floated. Those in the canoe got through all right, but they would not have liked to repeat the trip. They said the canoe jumped about a great deal more than they thought it would, and I had the same experience going through in the boat.

THROUGH THE RAPIDS.

"The passage through is made in about three minutes, or at the rate of twelve and a half miles an hour. If the boat is kept clear of the sides there is not much danger in high water, but in low water there is a rock in the middle of the channel near the

upper end of the canyon that renders the passage more difficult. I did not see this rock myself, but got my information from miners I met in the interior, who described it as being about 150 yards down from the head and a little to the middle of the channel. In low water it barely projects above the surface. When I passed through there was no indication of it, either from the bank or from the boat. The distance from the head to the foot of the canyon is about five-eighths of a mile. There is a basin about midway in it about 150 yards in diameter. This basin is circular in form, with steep sloping sides about 100 feet high. The lower part of the canyon is much rougher to run through than the upper part, the fall being apparently much greater.

"The White Horse rapids are about three-eighths of a mile long. They are the most dangerous rapids on the river and are never run through in boats, except by accident. They are confined by low, basaltic banks, which at the foot suddenly close in and make the channel about thirty yards wide. It is here the danger lies, as there is a sudden drop and the water rushes through at a tremendous rate, leaping and seething like a cataract.

"The miners have constructed a portage road on the coast side and put down rollways in some places on which to shove their boats over. They have also made some windlasses with which to haul their boats up hill, notably one at the foot of the canyon. Should it ever be necessary, a tramway could be built past the canyon on the east side with no great difficulty. With the exception of the Five Finger rapids these appear to be the only serious rapids on the whole length of the river.

"Five Finger rapids are formed by several islands standing in the channel and backing up the water so much as to raise it about a foot, causing a swell below for a few yards. The islands are composed of conglomerate rock, similar to the cliffs on each side of the river, whence one would infer that there had been a fall here in past ages.

WHERE THERE IS PLAIN SAILING.

"For about two miles below the rapids there is a pretty swift current, but not enough to prevent the ascent of a steamboat of moderate power, and the rapids themselves I do not think would present any serious obstacles to the ascent of a good boat. Six miles below these rapids are what are known as Rink rapids, which are simply a barrier of rocks extending from the westerly side of the river about half way across. Over this barrier there is a ripple which would offer no great obstacle to the descent of a good canoe. On the easterly side there is no ripple, and the current is smooth and the water apparently deep. I tried with a six-foot paddle, but could not reach the bottom.

"When I was at Forty-Mile river miners were very anxious to see me, and to know our mining regulation laws. I explained everything they inquired about as fully as my knowledge and the documents at my disposal would permit. During the winter there were many cases of sickness at Forty-Mile, most of them scurvy. There were three deaths, only one of which was due to scurvy.

"Lake Lindeman is about five miles long and half a mile wide. It is deep enough for all ordinary purposes. Lake Bennett is one quarter of a mile long, the upper portion of which is one-half of a mile wide. About half way up its length an arm comes in from the west which Schwatka has mistaken for a river, and has named Wheaton river. A stream which flows into Lake Bennett at the southwest corner is very dirty, and has shoaled quite a large portion of the lake at its mouth. The waters of the lake empty at the extreme northeast angle through a channel not more than 100 yards wide, which soon expands into what Schwatka called Lake Nares. Through this narrow channel there is quite a current, and more than seven feet of water. Lake Nares is only two and a half miles long, and its greatest width is about a mile. It is not deep, but is navigable for boats drawing five or six feet of water. It is separated from Lake Bennett by a shallow, sandy point of not more than 200 yards in length. Lake Nares flows through a narrow, curved channel into Bove lake. This channel is not more than 600 or 700 yards long, and the water in it appears sufficiently deep for boats that could navigate the lake.

MORE LIKE A MARSH.

"The land between the lakes along this channel is low, swampy, and covered with willows, and at the stage in which I saw it did not rise more than three feet above the water. Bove lake, called Tagish lake by Dr. Dawson, is about a mile wide for the first two miles of its length, when it is joined by what the miners have called the Windy Arm. Here the lake expands to a width of about two miles for a distance of about three miles, when it suddenly narrows to about half a mile for a distance of a little over a mile, after which it widens again to about a mile and a half more. Ten miles from the head of the lake it is joined by the Taku arm from the south. From the junction with the Taku arm to the north end of the lake the distance is about six miles, the greater part being over two miles wide. The west side is very flat and shallow, so much so that in many places we could not get our canoes to the shore, and quite a distance out in the lake there was not more than five feet of water.

"Marsh lake is a little over nineteen miles long, and averages about two miles in width. From the head of Lake Bennett to the canyon the corrected distance is ninety five miles, all of which is navigable for boats drawing five feet or more. Add to this the westerly arm of Lake Bennett, and the Takone or Windy Arm of Tagish lake, each about fifteen miles in length, and the Taku arm of the latter lake of unknown length, but probably not less than thirty miles, and we have a stretch of water of upwards of 100

miles in length, all easily navigable, and as has been pointed out, easily connected with Taiya inlet through the White Pass. For some distance below the White Horse Rapids the current is swift and the river is wide with many gravel bars. The reach between these rapids and Lake La Barge, a distance of twenty-seven and a half miles, is all smooth water with a strong current. The average width is about 150 yards. There is no impediment to navigation other than the swift current, and this no stronger than on the lower part of the river, which is already navigated.

PRESERVES A MEDIUM CURRENT.

"Lake Le Barge is thirty miles long. In the upper thirteen it varies from three to four miles in width, then narrows to about two miles for a distance of seven miles, when it begins to widen again and expands to about three miles, the lower six miles of which maintain that width. After leaving Lake Le Barge the river for about five miles preserves a uniform width and a medium current of about four miles per hour.

"At the junction of the Lewes and Teslintoo rivers I met two or three families of the Indians who hunt in the vicinity. One of them could speak a little Chinook. He told me the river was easy to ascend and presented the same appearance eight days' journey up as at the mouth. He said it took four days when they had loads to carry from the head of canoe navigation on the Teslintoo to salt water on the Taku inlet.

"Thirty-six and one-quarter miles below the Big Salmon, the Little Salmon—the Daly of Schwatka—enters the Lewes. This river is about sixty yards wide at the mouth and not more than two or three feet in depth.

"Between Five-Finger rapids and Pelly river, fifty-eight and one-half miles, no streams of importance enter the Lewes. In fact, with the exception of the Tatshun, no streams at all enter it. About a mile below the Pelly, just at the ruins of Fort Selkirk, the Yukon was found to be 565 yards wide, about two-thirds being ten feet deep, with a current of about four and three-quarter miles per hour, the remaining third more than half taken up by a bar. The current between it and the south shore is very slack. Pelly river at its mouth is about 200 yards wide and continues this width as far up as can be seen.

"Below Fort Selkirk the Yukon river is from 500 to 600 yards broad, and maintains this width down to White river, a distance of ninety-six miles. Islands are numerous, so much so that there are very few parts of the river where there are not one or more in sight. Many of them are of considerable size, and nearly all are well timbered.

THE RIVER OF GOLD.

"From Stewart river to the site of Fort Reliance, 73½ miles, the Yukon is broad and full of islands. Six and one-half miles from Fort Reliance the Thron-diuck river of the Indians (Deer river of Schwatka), enters from the east. It is a small river, about forty yards wide at the mouth, and shallow. The water is clear and transparent, and of a beautiful blue color. A miner had prospected up this river for an estimated distance of forty miles in the season of 1887. He said the current was comparatively slack, with an occasional ripple or small rapid. Twelve and one-half miles below Fort Reliance the Chandindu river, as named by Schwatka, enters from the west. It is thirty to forty yards wide at the mouth, very shallow, and for half a mile up is one continuous rapid. Between Fort Reliance and Forty-Mile river (called Cone Hill river by Schwatka) the Yukon resumes its normal appearance, having fewer islands, and being narrower, about 600 yards wide. Forty-Mile river joins the main river from the west. Eight miles up is the so-called canyon. It is hardly entitled to that distinctive name, being simply a

crooked contraction of the river. It has steep rocky banks, and on the north side there is plenty of room to walk along the beach. At the lower end of the canyon there is a short turn and some swift water where there are some large rocks. These cannot generally be seen, and there is much danger of stricking them when running down in a boat.

WHERE LIVES HAVE BEEN LOST.

"At this point several miners have been drowned by their boats being upset in collision with these rocks. It is no great distance to either shore, and one would think an ordinary swimmer would have no great diffiulty in reaching land, but the coldness of the water soon benumbs the swimmer and renders him powerless. The length of the so called canyon is about a mile. Above it, the river up to the boundary, is generally smooth, with a swift current and occasional ripple. From Forty-Mile river to the boundary the Yukon preserves the same general character as between Fort Reliance and Forty-mile, the greatest width being about half a mile and the least about a quarter. Between Forty-Mile river and the boundary line no stream of any size joins the Yukon. In fact, there is only one stream which some of the miners have named Sheep creek, but as there is another stream down the river by the same name, I have named it Coal creek.

"From Stewart river to the mouth of the Yukon is about 1,600 miles, and the only difficult place in all this distance is a point near the confluence of the Porcupine, which has evidently been a lake in the past ages.

CAMPING ON LAKE LeBARGE.

HOW GOLD IS TAKEN OUT.

"Sluicing is always employed when possible. It requires a good supply of water with sufficient head or fall. The process is as follows: Planks are procured and formed

into a box of suitable width and depth. Slats are fixed across the bottom of the box at suitable intervals, or shallow holes bored in the bottom in such order that no particles could run along the bottom in a straight line and escape without running over a hole. Several of these boxes are then set up with a considerable slope, and are fitted into one another at the ends like a stovepipe. A stream of water is directed into the upper end of the highest box. The gravel having been collected, it is shoveled into the upper box and washed downward by the strong current of water. The gold is retained by its weight, and is held by the slats or in the holes mentioned.

CUDAHY, June 10, 1896.

"After my return there was some fine, clear weather in January, but it was exceedingly cold, more than 60 degrees below zero, one night 68 degrees, and as I had both my ears pretty badly frozen and could not go out in such cold without having them covered so that I could not hear the chronometer beat, I could not observe until the end of the month, when we had two fine nights, the 29th and 30th, mild enough for me to work.

"Transporting our outfit from camp to camp was often a very hard task, as the hills were so steep everything had to be packed up them, which in the deep, soft snow was anything but easy.

THE FIRST OF KLONDIKE.

CUDAHY, September 6, 1896.

"I am very much pleased to be able to inform you that a most important discovery of gold has been made on a creek called Bonanza creek, an affluent of the river known here as the Klondyke. It is marked on the map extant as Deer river and joins with the Yukon a few miles above Fort Reliance.

"The discovery was made by G. W. Cormack, who worked with me in 1887 on the coast range. The indications are that it is very rich—indeed, the richest yet found, and as far as work has been carried on, it realizes expectations. It is only two weeks since it was found, and already 200 claims are staked out; it and its branches are considered good for 400 claims.

"There are two other creeks above it which are confidently expected are 'real good pay.' If so, we have over 800 claims on this river which will require 2,000 men or over for their proper working. Between Thron-Duick river and Stewart river a large creek called Indian creek flows into the Yukon, and rich prospects have been found on it, and no doubt it is in the gold-bearing country between the Thron-Duick and Stewart rivers that is considered by all the old miners the best that has yet been found. Scores of them would prospect it but for the fact that they cannot get provisions up there, and it is too far to boat them up from here in small boats. News has just arrived from Bonanza creek that three men worked out $75 in four hours the other day, and a $12 nugget has been found, which secures the character of the ground, namely, coarse gold and plenty of it. As three times this can be done with sluice boxes, you can fancy the excitement here. It is claimed that from $100 to $500 a day can be made off the ground that has been prospected so far.

"I cannot here enter into the reasons for it, but I unhesitatingly make the assertion that this corner of our Territory from the coast strip down and from the 141st meridian eastward will be found to be a fairly rich and very extensive mining region.

"As I have already intimated, rich placers of gold were discovered on the branches of this stream, the Thron-Duick. A white man named George W. Cormack, who worked with me in 1887, was the first to take advantage of the rumors and locate a claim on the first branch, which was named by the miners Bonanza creek. As he was very short of appliances he could only put together a very defective apparatus to wash the gravel

with. The gravel itself he had to carry in a box from thirty to 100 feet on his back. Notwithstanding this, with three men working very irregularly, he washed out $1,200 in eight days. On the same creek two men rocked out $75 in about four hours, and it is asserted that two men in the same creek took out $4,000 in two days with only two lengths of sluice-boxes. A few miles farther up Bear creeks enters the Thron-Duick, and it has been prospected and located on. Compared with Bonanza it is small and will not afford more than twenty or thirty claims, it is said.

A PROPHET AND EXPLORER.

"From all this we may, I think, infer that we have here a district which will give 1,000 claims of 500 feet in length each. Now, 1,000 such claims will require at least 3,000 men to work them properly, and as wages for working in the mines are from $8 to $10 per day, without board, we have every reason to assume that this part of our territory will within a year contain 10,000 people, for the news has gone out to the coast and an unprecedented influx is expected next spring.

"(Note.—A feature of this year's immigration is that it includes many women and children. The correspondent of a Western paper, writing from the Chilkoot Pass at the beginning of last month, says: 'To go along the trail one would think the people were bound for a farming country. There are horses, cows, wheelbarrows, three mowing machines, coops of chickens, etc.')

"And this is not all, for a large creek, called Indian creek, joins the Yukon about midway between Thron-Duick and Stewart rivers, and all along this creek good pay has been found. All that has stood in the way of working it heretofore has been the scarcity of provisions and the difficulty of getting them up there even when here.

"Good quartz has been found in places just across the line on Davis creek, but to what extent is unknown, as it is in the bed of the creek, and covered with gravel. Good quartz is also reported on the hills around Bonanza creek, but of this I will be able to speak more fully after my proposed survey.

"When it was fairly established that Bonanza creek was rich in gold, which took a few days, for Thron-Duick had been prospected several times with no encouraging result, there was a great rush from all over the country adjacent to Forty-Mile. The town was almost deserted. Men who had been in a chronic state of drunkenness for weeks were pitched into boats as ballast, and taken up to the new country and staked claims for themselves and their friends, in order to be in time. * * *

TAKE YOUR OWN CANOE.

"Any man sent in for survey purposes will require to bring a good canoe with him, say 19 feet long, 44 inches wide and 18 to 20 inches deep. Such a canoe will bring in five or six men and a stock of provisions for the trip. A party crossing the summit early in June would just about find the lake open for the run down.

"You might warn any such party that they had better run no risk at the canyons White Horse and Five Fingers. The canyon is not dangerous, but there is a good portage passage. The rapids between it and the White Horse are rough in high water, but with care are safe. A great many large boats run the White Horse, but most of them take more or less water; many fill altogether, and the owners are often drowned. In any case they lose all their effects if they do escape. A careful estimate of those drowned in 1895 places the number at 13, a large percentage, I think, of those who tried it. The Five Fingers are at some stages of the water uncertain.

"In the course of a year I believe coal will supersede wood for fuel, which will relieve the demand as far as towns and villages are concerned, but mining interests will require a lot of fuel where coal cannot be taken. There have been several applications for land in the vicinity of the mouth of the Thron-Duick, and Inspector Constantine has selected a reserve for Government purposes at the confluence of that stream with the Yukon, 40 acres in extent.

MANY RICH CLAIMS FOUND.

"Before closing, I may say that every report that comes in from Bonanza creek is more encouraging than the last. Prospecting has only begun, and up to date of mailing, November 22d, very rich claims have been found. From $1 to the pan of dirt up to $12 are reported; and no bedrock found yet. This means from $1,000 to $12,000 per day per man sluicing. The excitement is intense, but at this season of the year it is naturally very local.

CUDAHY, December 9, 1896.

"Since my last the prospects on Bonanza creek are increasing in richness and extent, until now it is certain that millions will be taken out of the district in the next few years. On some of the claims prospected the pay dirt is of great extent, and very rich. One man told me yesterday that he washed out a single pan of dirt on one of the claims in Bonanza, and found $14.75 in it. Of course that may be a very rich pan, but $5 to $7 to the pan on an average on that creek is reported. There is five feet of pay dirt, and the width yet undetermined. But it is known to be 30 feet. Even at that, figure the result: 9 to 10 pans to the cubic foot, and 500 feet long—nearly $4,000,000 at $5 a pan.

ALL GOING TO KLONDIKE.

CUDAHY, January 11, 1897.

"Reports from the Thron-Duick region are still very encouraging, so much so that all the other creeks around are practically abandoned, especially those on the head of Forty Mile in American territory. Nearly 100 men have made their way up from Circle City, many of them hauling their sleds themselves. Those who cannot get claims are buying on those already located. Men cannot be got to work for love or money, and development is consequently slow. One dollar and a half per hour is the wages paid the few men who have to work for hire, and work as many hours as they like. Some of the claims are so rich that every night a few pans of dirt suffice to pay the hired help when there is any. As high as $204 has been reported to a single pan, but this is not generally credited. Claim owners are now reticent about what they get, so you can hardly credit anything you hear. But one thing is certain, we have one of the richest mining areas ever found, with a fair prospect that we have not discovered its limits. A quartz lode showing free gold in paying quantities has been located on one of the creeks, but I cannot learn the particulars. I am confident from the nature of the gold found in the creeks that many more of them, and rich, too, will be found.

January 23, 1897.

"I have just heard from a reliable source that the quartz mentioned above is rich, as tested, over $100 to the ton. The lode appears to run from two to eight feet in thickness, and is about 19 miles from the Yukon river. Placer prospects continue more and more encouraging and extraordinary. It is beyond doubt that three pans on El Dorado creek turned out $204, $212, $216, but it must be borne in mind that there were only three such pans, though there are many running from $8 to $50."

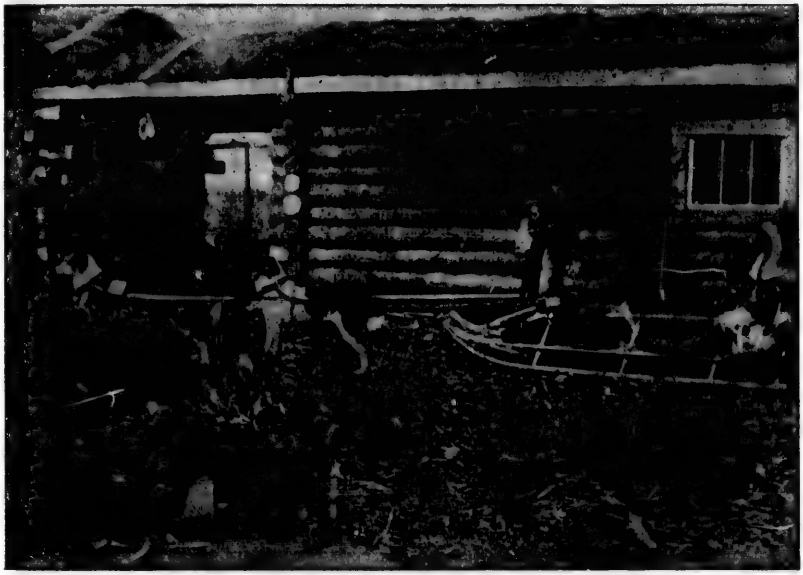
NO PLACE FOR FARMERS.

"The agricultural capabilities of the country along the river are not great, nor is the land which can be seen from the river of good quality. My meteorological record shows over 8 degrees of frost on the 1st of August, over 10 on the 3d, and four times during the month the minimum temperature was below freezing. On the 13th of September the minimum temperature was 15 degrees, and all the minimum readings for the remainder of the month were below freezing.

"It is difficult to form an estimate of the total area of agricultural land, but it certainly bears a small proportion to the remainder of the country. Without the discovery and development of large mineral wealth, it is not likely that the slender resources in agriculture of this region will ever attract attention, at least until better parts of our territories are crowded. In the event of such discovery, some of the land might be used for the production of vegetable produce for the miners, but even in that case, with the transportation facilities, it is very difficult and could not compete profitably with the south and east.

"The amount of timber for use in building and manufacture in the district along the river is not at all important. There is a lage extent of forests that could be used for firewood, and for timber in mining, but for the manufacture of lumber there is very little.

"The only mining done on Stewart river was on the bars in the river. The bench and bank bars were all frozen up, so that to work them would entail a resort to hydraulic mining, for which there was no machinery in the country. Forty Mile river is the only river in the district on which, up to the fall of 1888, coarse gold had been found, and it may be said that much of it can hardly claim that distinctive title. The largest nugget found was worth about $39.



CHILDREN WITH DOG TEAM AT CIRCLE CITY.

TOM O'BRIEN'S REMARKABLE JOURNEY.

The first official report of the discoveries in the Klondike district and its tributaries was received early in March, 1897, in San Francisco. Thos. M. O'Brien, one of the pioneers of the Yukon, was the first man who electrified the world by the news. He made a most remarkable trip, showing a wonderful endurance and strength to withstand suffering and exposure. He left Circle City early in the year and, with two men and a team of six dogs, forced his way to communication with the outside world. He brought out the Canadian mail and the official report of Surveyor Ogilvie, and realizing that the contents of the letters that he carried contained cheering information to hundreds of waiting relatives, nothing was too bad to stop his onward march. He made an average of thirty-one miles a day — a remarkable feat when one considers the dangers and difficulties he had to encounter. O'Brien is one of the leading traders in the Yukon River Valley and is one of the earliest pioneers of that region.

TOM O'BRIEN'S DOG TEAM.

THE PLACERS.

The story of the wonderful placers in the vast Yukon district has been so often told that it seems unnecessary to attempt any detailed description of that region. Indeed, it is impossible to do so in less space than a good-sized volume would afford. Gold was first discovered near the trading post of Forty Mile, and in the spring of 1888 the first real mining operations in that region were commenced. Since that time thousands have entered the great valley and many splendid fortunes have been taken out of the gravel beds and bars of the hundreds of tributaries to the great Yukon river, and its possibilities may not yet be estimated.

The Yukon river, from the confluence of the Lewis and Pelly to its mouth, is 2,044 miles in length, and is navigable throughout for flat-bottomed steamers of 400 or 500 tons. It is 60 miles wide at its mouth, although very shallow there; it drains 600,000 square miles of territory and discharges more water than does the Mississippi. Its delta extends far out into Norton sound, and deep-water vessels can approach no nearer its mouth than St. Michaels, situated on an island of the same name lying 90 miles north of the river mouth. St. Michaels is the transfer point for all passengers and freight from the ocean to the river boats.

ON THE YUKON.

There are but two practical routes to these placers. Two lines of steamers afford means of transportation — entirely by water — from San Francisco and Seattle *via* St. Michaels, and by river boats to points adjacent to the diggings. The main objection to this route lies in the fact that by the time it is possible to pass up the river to the mines the season has so far advanced that little or nothing can be accomplished before winter severities force a suspension of operations; thus, practically, the season is lost to the prospector.

Distance from San Francisco to Klondike via St. Michaels.

To St. Michaels	2850 miles
" Circle City	4350 "
" Forty Mile	4600 "
" Klondike	4650 "

The route chosen by all but a very small percentage of those going into the Yukon country, and more particularly by those who are thoroughly posted and experienced, is that known as the Chilkoot pass, and by this they are able to reach the diggings far ahead of any others, saving a great portion of the working season. As a matter of fact, this is practically the only route to the Yukon, being the shortest, quickest and cheapest. The start over this route is made from Dyea. The first hundred miles is accomplished by steam navigation from Juneau to Dyea; the next stage is made by canoe and sleigh, or if preferred, by pack train twenty-seven miles to Lake Linderman, where boats are built in which the down stream journey is continued to completion. The distances from Juneau to the various points along the route are shown in the following table, which is compiled from Ogilvie's survey as far as it has been completed, the remaining distances according to the best attainable authorities.

Distance from San Francisco to Klondike via Juneau (overland.)

To Juneau (by steamer)	1680	miles
Juneau to Chilcat	80	"
" Dyea	100	"
" Head of canoe navigation	106	"
" Summit of Chilkoot Pass	114¾	"
" Head of Lake Linderman	123½	"
" Foot of Lake Linderman	127½	"
" Head of Lake Bennett	128½	"
" Foot of Takish Lake	173¼	"
" Head of Lake Marsh	178¼	"
" Head of Canyon	223	"
" Head of White Horse Rapids	225¼	"
" Tahkeena River	240	"
" Head of Lake LeBarge	256	"
" Foot of Lake LeBarge	284	"
" Hootalinqua River	316	"
" Big Salmon River	349	"
" Little Salmon River	385½	"
" Five Fingers Rapids	444	"
" Rink Rapids	450	"
" Pelly River	503½	"

Distance from San Francisco to Klondike via Juneau (overland) — *Continued.*

Juneau to White River	599½	miles
" Stewart River	609	"
" Sixty Mile Post	629	"
" Klondike	678	"
" Forty Mile Post	728	"
" Circle City	898	"
Forty Mile to Diggings at Miller Creek	70	"
Circle City to Diggings at Birch Creek	50	"
Klondike to Diggings	5	"

WHEN TO START.

Parties should start from Juneau about the middle of March, as they can then do their own transporting on sleighs across the summit and down the lakes to where good timber for boat building is to be found, and the start down the river made when the ice breaks, which is much earlier than on the lakes, and the mines may be reached a month sooner than if the boats are built on the lakes and a wait made for the ice to break there. Four or five men should compose each party, as one tent, stove, set of tools, etc., will suffice for all. One of the party should have a knowledge of boat building, for it is an absolute necessity that the craft should be staunch and substantial. The double ended batteau is the pattern ordinarily preferred, though the plain scow of good depth is more easily built and can be depended upon. No man should attempt the journey alone.

THE IDEAL YUKON OUTFIT

NECESSARY FOR ONE MAN FOR ONE MONTH.

Nothing can be of so great importance as the selection of an outfit, and it is surprising to know what a very small difference in quality or fashion of its components distinguishes the really excellent outfit from that which is absolutely valueless for the purpose intended. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this all-important point.

Just what constitutes an outfit cannot well be determined without accurate knowledge of what seem to be unimportant matters. A party provided with a Yukon outfit would find itself at a loss to proceed to Cook's inlet, while every section has its own peculiar demands to be provided for. In the matter of provisions the following is suggested:

20 lbs. Flour, with Baking Powder	5 lbs. Sugar
12 " Bacon	1 " Tea
5 " Corn Meal	3 " Coffee
5 " Rice	4 " Corn Beef (Cans)
5 " Oatmeal	4 " Roast Beef (Cans)
6 " Beans	4 " Mutton (Cans)
5 " Dried Fruit	3 " Vegetables (Evaporated)
4 " Butter	4 cans Milk

Smoked Beef, Extract Beef, Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Matches, Soap.

COOKING UTENSILS.

1 Yukon Stove	1 Drinking Cup
1 Frying Pan	1 Tea Pot
1 Water Kettle	1 large and 1 small Cooking Pan
1 Bean Pot	1 Knife and Fork
2 Plates	1 Tent 8 x 10

TOOLS FOR BOAT BUILDING.

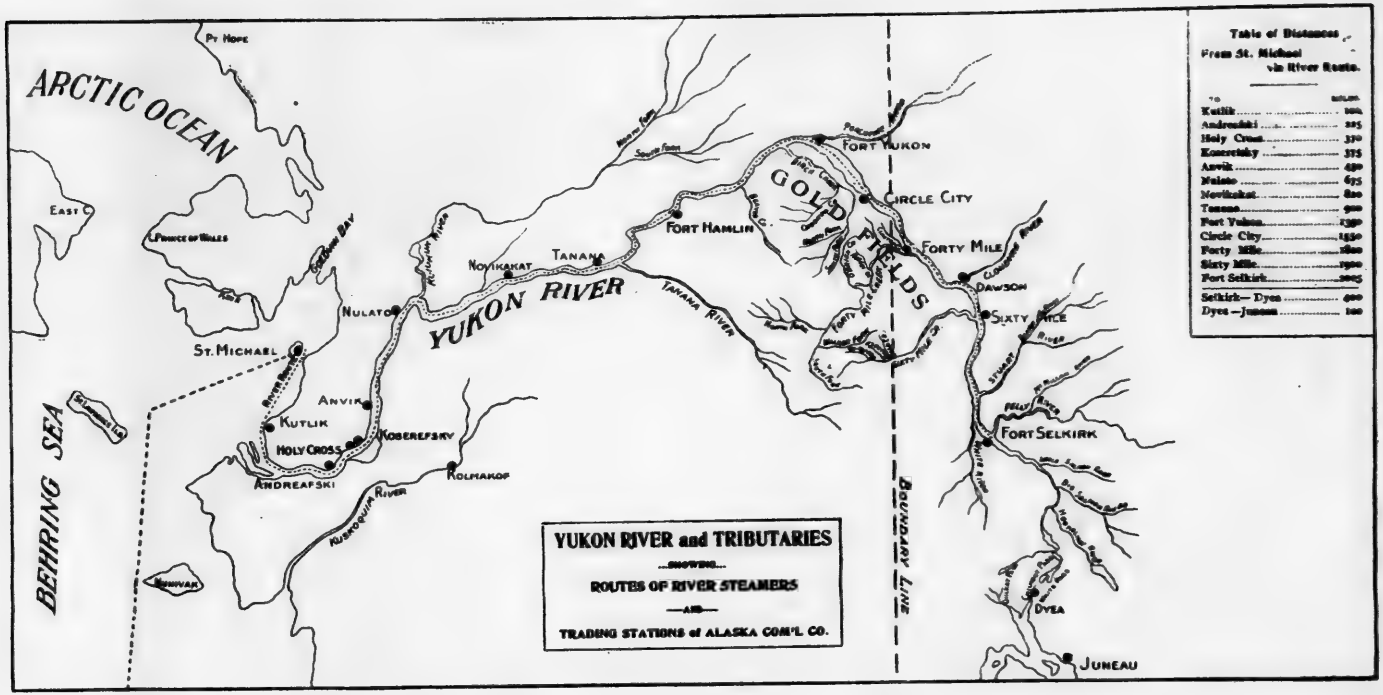
1 Whip Saw	1 Hatchet
1 Rip Saw	1 Pocket Rule
1 Hand Saw	6 lbs. Assorted Nails
1 Jack Plane	3 " Oakum
1 Draw Knife	5 " Pitch
1 Axe	150 feet ⅜ Rope

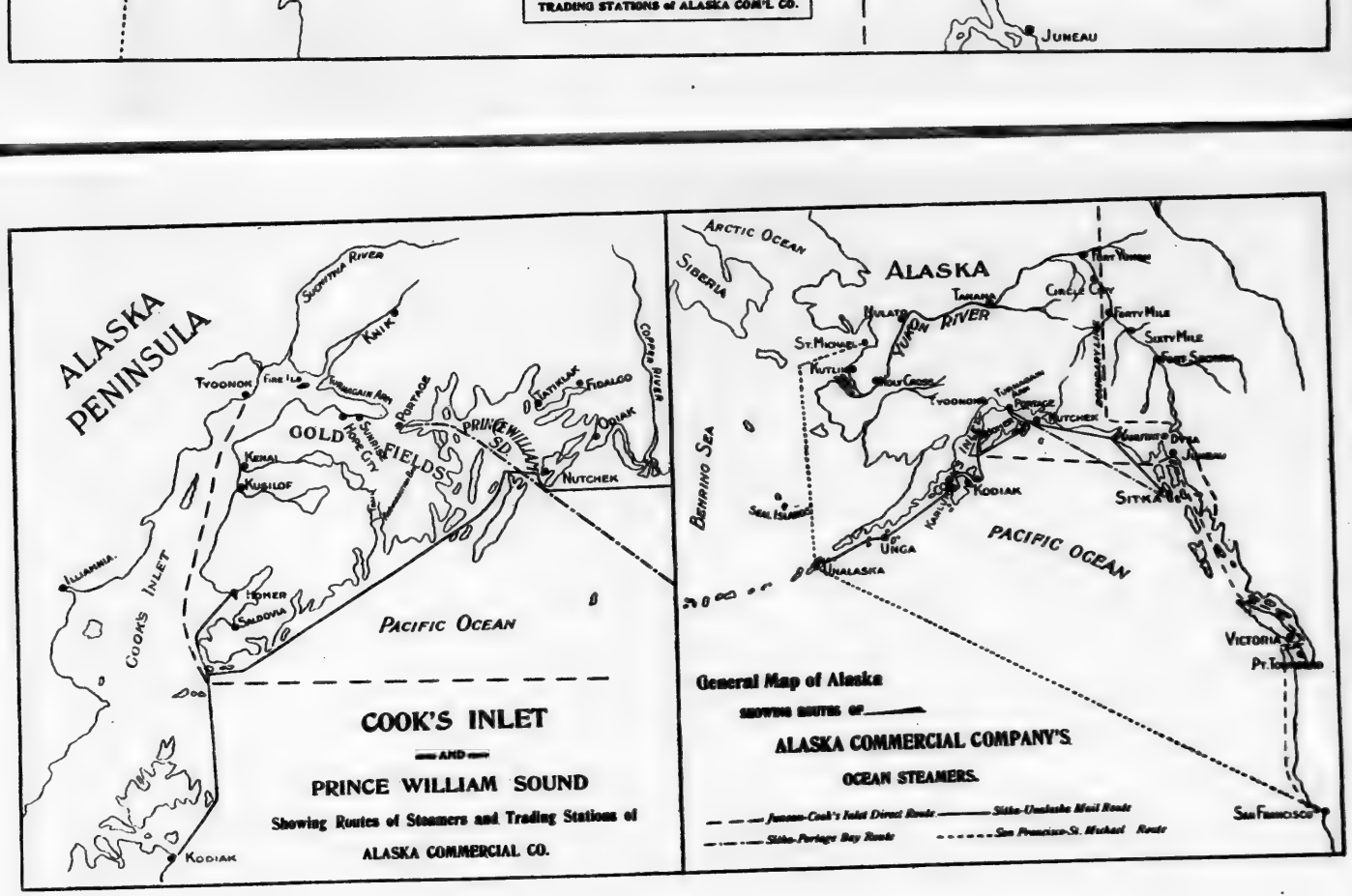
CLOTHING.

1 Fur Robe or 2 pairs Blankets	1 Rubber Blanket
1 pair Cragk-proof Hip Boots	Heavy Woolen Underwear
1 Mackinaw	1 Winchester Rifle
6 yds. Mosquito Netti g	Medicine
1 pair Snow Glasses	Towels

This, of course, can be somewhat varied, and a simple process of multiplication will determine the amounts necessary for larger parties and for longer periods, remembering always that too much of any or all these articles will never come amiss, while a too scanty supply may bring about hardship. Enough should be taken to cover unforeseen delays, which may occur at any time by reason of changes in the weather or any of a hundred different causes. While it is very desirable, and indeed necessary, that nothing be taken on a prospecting trip which shall at all unnecessarily hinder, delay or impede progress, it is still true that every spring finds the Yukon region with scanty supplies, and it is a very wise plan for parties to take in with them every ounce of provisions which it is possible for them to carry, even if the outfit has to be curtailed in other directions to permit it.

PORTAGE AT LAKE LINDERMAN.


ARCTIC OCEAN
BEHRING SEA
Pt Hope
East C
Prince of Wales
Golovnin Bay
St. Michael
Nulato
Koyukuk River
Novikakat
Tanana
YUKON RIVER
Tanana River
Fort Hamlin
Fort Yukon
Circle City
GOLD FIELDS
Forty Mile
Dawson
Sixty Mile
Fort Selkirk
Anvik
Kutlik
Holy Cross
Koserefsky
Andreafski
Kolmakof
Kuskoquim River
Nunivak
St Lawrence I.
Boundary Line
Dyea
Juneau
YUKON RIVER and TRIBUTARIES
SHOWING
ROUTES OF RIVER STEAMERS
AND
TRADING STATIONS of ALASKA COM'L CO.
Table of Distances
From St. Michael
via River Route.
To
Miles
Kutlik 100
Andreafski 225
Holy Cross 370
Koserefsky 375
Anvik 450
Nulato 675
Novikakat 800
Tanana 900
Fort Yukon 1350
Circle City 1550
Forty Mile 1800
Sixty Mile 1900
Fort Selkirk 2075
Selkirk— Dyea 600
Dyea —Juneau 100


ALASKA PENINSULA
SKOOTUM RIVER
KNIK
TYOONOK
FIRE ISL.
TURNAGAIN ARM
PORTAGE
SUNRISE
HOPE CITY
GOLD FIELDS
KENAI
KUSILOF
PRINCE WILLIAM SD.
NUTCHEK
KATMAK
FIDALGO
ORMAK
COPPER RIVER
ILLIAMNA
COOK'S INLET
HOMER
SALDOVA
PACIFIC OCEAN
KODIAK
COOK'S INLET
AND
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
Showing Routes of Steamers and Trading Stations of
ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO.
ARCTIC OCEAN
SIBERIA
ALASKA
HUSLIA
TANANA
CIRCLE CITY
FORTY MILE
SIXTY MILE
YUKON RIVER
ST. MICHAEL
KUTLINE
HOLY CROSS
TYOONOK
PORTAGE
NUTCHEK
KODIAK
SEAL ISLANDS
UNGA
UNALASKA
BEHRING SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
SITKA
VICTORIA
SAN FRANCISCO
General Map of Alaska
SHOWING ROUTES OF
ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY'S
OCEAN STEAMERS.
Juneau-Cook's Inlet Direct Route
Sitka-Unalaska Mail Route
Sitka-Portage Bay Route
San Francisco-St. Michael Route
TRADING STATIONS of ALASKA COM'L CO.
JUNEAU

THE LENGTH OF THE STAY.

Little can be accomplished in less than three years stay in the Yukon country, unless indeed marvelous good luck attends one's footsteps. A good part of the first season will be consumed in reaching the mines; then, even if a claim be at once discovered and located, only preliminary work can be done; the second year the claim can be well opened up and probably some money made; the third year generally renders the promised returns.

THE NECESSARY FUNDS.

I would advise no man to make the start to the Yukon basin with less than $500 after he has purchased the outfit which he intends shall carry him through to the mines. The road is long, supplies are costly, seasons are short and Fortune is fickle; failure to find gold the first season entails great hardship upon those whose funds at the start are insufficient, for not one in a hundred makes a strike the first season, and the trading companies doing business in the interior refuse absolutely to give credit as their goods find a quick market at spot cash, and their supply is invariably behind the demand.

HOW TO PROSPECT.

The Mining and Scientific Press tells editorially how a tenderfoot who doesn't know dolomite from a mule track should hunt for gold when he gets up there in a wild gold-bearing region, hundreds of miles big, and is ready to get rich. Of course most tenderfeet will rush to where they see others rushing, or follow rumors and do as they see others do, but this practical advice will be valuable to some and interesting to many:

The great majority of the men rushing to the Klondike are "tenderfeet." They have never seen a gold mine, and their comprehension of what is a gold mine is derived from a perusal of the flotsam and jetsam of the daily press. Few of them go prepared to buy claims already opened, and must locate and prospect claims for themselves. Brain-laden with absurd ideas as to the origin of the gold, and ignorant of the natural laws of its distribution, confronted in the country with the severest physical conditions under which gold mining is followed anywhere, it is impossible but that there should be many disappointments before a sufficient number of successes shall have come to accumulate the needed experience.

The first thing that a "tenderfoot" miner going to the Yukon from this City should do is to visit the State Mining Bureau museum, and acquire as far as possible an acquaintance with the appearance of the commoner varieties of the rocks. He should so familarize himself as to be able to recognize granite, sandstone, limestone, slate, serpentine, schist, diorite, diabass, talc, trap, dolerite, dolomite and porphyry. It is not anticipated that he could become infallible in recognizing these rocks, but he should be able to successfully recognize them in the majority of instances. The ability to recognize gold, mica, pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena is also advantageous.

On the ground, and presuming all of the possible ground of the Klondike placers already appropriated, the attention of the miner should be first given to unproven possible ground in the valleys of streams adjacent to those in which gold has already been found, and to the valleys of streams which head in the same hills or mountains as do these known gold-bearing streams. It is possible for the lode system which has enriched one stream to have been cut by the drainage basin of another, so that it has enriched them as well. In the Yukon, as elswhere, the mountain uplifts have resulted in forming fissured and fractured zones in the rocks which have filled with the gold ores. These, if

on one side of a mountain, are apt to be duplicated on the other, and, though neither can be seen, both can be inferred from the discovery of gold on one side of the drainage. It is justified to look for gold on the other side as well.

As an additional guide, the gravel rock fragments in the gold-bearing stream should be compared with that being prospected. If the two contain identical rocks, and particularly if they both contain quartz, diorite, diabase or porphyry pebbles, it is worth the chance to extend the prospecting, even if the first efforts disclose no gold. When gold is found in several claims in the same valley the direction of the line of deposit should be noted, and the first prospecting should be done in that line as being the most probable one for the placer. The gold produced by the several claims going up stream should be compared both in total quantity and size of grains. With the data of this comparison it is impossible to reason out the locus of the richest ground, and also to know when the lode source of the gold is being approached.

Coarse gold, gold with attached quartz fragments and rough gold all indicate that the source is comparatively close at hand—that a point is being reached beyond which

GRAND CANYON.

there will be no placer. The Russians, in their mining of the Siberian placers, failed generally to recognize the lode sources of the gold, and in many instances carried their prospecting for placers miles up stream beyond the lodes from which the gold came. There is no reason for American miners making the same mistake. Another indication of nearness to lodes is the presence of rough fragments of pyrite, chalcopyrite or galena. Even if these last do not lead to gold-bearing lodes, they may lead to valuable lodes of copper or lead.

Generally anything heavy that is found in the mining should be determined. Silver, quicksilver, tin and nickel ores and platinum are all worth considering, even in Alaska. The possibility of their occurrence should not be lost sight of, the more particularly as their discovery is only to be made by following up the stream indications.

The covering of snow over the surface for seven months of the year, the covering of moss for the other five months, precludes the possibility of prospecting by the ordinary surface methods.

Where it is necessary to prospect without the guide of discoveries already made adjacent, almost total dependence must be placed on the character of the pebbles in the gravels uncovered in prospecting. If much quartz be found, even though no gold at first, it is advisable to cover the possible ground for a placer pretty thoroughly before abandoning it finally.

As a general proposition it will prove very advantageous for a dozen or more miners to co-operate in making a systematic exploration of unknown ground. Work can be done cheaper, faster and surer than by the same men acting independently. Co-operation admits of increasing the tool outfit by a blacksmith-shop and drill outfit. Powder can be used, and the prospect holes sunk through the frozen ground much faster than by fire.

Prospecting can be spread over a much larger area by co-operation than by the same men acting each for himself. Co-operating, once the gold lead is found, the whole company are in a position to intelligently secure a valuable claim for each member, and to get the claims so connected that they can be economically exploited as one property. It must be remembered that the present cumbersome method of exploitation will soon be replaced by quicker and better ones, admitting of the profitable working of the ground now left unworked, and distinctly advantageous to large claims, compared with small ones.

ALASKA'S RIGOROUS CLIMATE.

WASHINGTON, August 3.

Under the direction of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau has made public a statement in regard to the climate of Alaska. Mr. Moore says:

The Climate of the coast and the interior of Alaska are unlike in many respects, and the differences are intensified in this as perhaps in few other countries by exceptional physical conditions. The fringe of islands that separates the mainland from the Pacific ocean, from Dixon Sound north, and also a strip of the mainland for possibly twenty miles back from the sea, following the sweep of the coast as it curves to the northwestward to the western extremity of Alaska, form a distinct climatic division which may be termed temperate Alaska. The temperature rarely falls to zero; winter does not set in until December 1st, and by the last of May the snow has disappeared, except on the mountains.

The mean winter temperature of Sitka is 62.5, but little less than that of Washington, D. C. The rainfall of temperate Alaska is notorious the world over, not only as regards the quantity, but also as to the manner of its falling, viz.: In long and incessant rains and drizzles. Cloud and fog naturally abound, there being on an average but 66 clear days in the year.

North of the Aleutian Islands the coast climate becomes rigorous in winter, but in summer the difference is much less marked. The climate of the interior, including in that designation practically all the country except a narrow fringe of coastal margin, and the territory before referred to as temperate Alaska, is one of extreme rigor in winter, with a brief but relatively hot summer, especially when the sky is free from cloud. In the Klondike region in midwinter the sun rises from 9:30 to 10 a. m., and sets from 1 to 2 p. m., the total length of daylight being about four hours. Remembering that the sun rises but a few degrees above the horizon, and that it is wholly obscured on a great many days, the character of the winter months may easily be imagined.

We are indebted to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for a series of six months' observations on the Yukon not far from the site of the present gold discoveries. The observations were made with standard instruments and are wholly reliable. The mean temperature of the months from October, 1889, to April, 1890, both inclusive, are as follows: October, 33 degrees; November, 8; December, 11 degrees below zero; March, 6 above; April, 20 above. The daily mean temperature fell and remained below the freezing point (32 degrees) from November 4, 1889, to April 21, 1890, thus giving 168 days as the length of the closed season of 1889-90, assuming that outdoor operations are controlled by temperature only. The lowest temperatures registered during that winter were: Thirty-two degrees below zero in November, 59 below in January, 55 below in February, 45 below in March and 26 below in April.

The greatest continuous cold was in February, 1890, when the daily mean for five consecutive days was 47 degrees below zero.

Greater cold than that here noted has been experienced in the United States for a very short time, but never has it continued so very cold for so long a time as in the interior of Alaska. Winter sets in as early as September, when snowstorms may be expected in the mountains and passes. Headway during one of those storms is impossible, and the traveler who is overtaken by one of them is indeed fortunate if he escapes with his life.

The changes of temperature from winter to summer are rapid, owing to the great increase in the length of the day. The mean summer temperature in the interior doubtless ranges between 60 and 70 degrees, according to elevation, being highest in the middle and low in the Yukon valley.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS AT DAWSON.

Living, of course, comes high. The region produces little or no fruit or vegetables. The meat of the caribou and the moose is sometimes scarce, and there are seasons when no salmon can be obtained. Here is the list of prices that prevailed in Dawson City when the miners started away:

Flour, per 100 lbs	$12 00
Moose ham, per lb	1 00
Caribou meat, per lb	65
Beans, per lb	10
Rice, per lb	25
Sugar, per lb	25
Bacon, per lb	40
Butter, per roll	1 50
Eggs per dozen	2 00
Better eggs, per dozen	3 00
Salmon, each	$1 to $1 50
Potatoes, per lb	25
Turnips, per lb	15
Tea, per lb	1 00
Coffee, per lb	50
Dried fruits, per lb	35
Canned fruits	50
Canned meats	75
Lemons, each	20
Oranges, each	50
Tobacco, per lb	1 50

PRICE OF PROVISIONS AT DAWSON—Continued.

Liquors, per drink	50
Shovels	2 50
Picks	5 00
Coal oil, per gallon	1 00
Overalls	1 50
Underwear, per suit	$5 to $7 00
Shoes	5 00
Rubber boots	$10 to $15 00

THE FOLLOWING GOODS ARE LIABLE TO DUTY.

	Per cent. Ad Valorem.
Axes, hatches, shovels, spades, picks, etc	25
Baking Powder,	6 cents per pound.
Bed comforts	32½
Blankets, 5 cents per pound and	25
Boats and ship sails	25
Boots, shoes and rubber boots	25
Breadstuffs, grain, flour and meal, all kinds	20
Butter,	4 cents per pound.
Candles	28
Cartridges and ammunition	30
Cheese	3 cents per pound.
Cigars and cigarettes, $2 per pound and	26
Clothing—	
Socks 10 cents per dozen pairs and	35
Knitted goods of every description	35
Ready made partially of wool	30
Waterproof clothing	35
Cotton knitted goods	35
Duck, from 20 to	00
Fur caps, capes, muffs, etc	25
Jerseys, knitted	35
Linen clothing	32½
Oiled cloth	30
Sacks or bags	20
Coffee, condensed	30
Roasted 2 cents per pound and	35
Substitutes	2 cents per pound.
Extracts	3 cents per pound.
Condensed milk	3 cents per pound.
Crowbars	35
Cutlery	35
Dogs	20
Drugs	20
Earthenware	30
Edged tools	35
Fire arms	20
Fish hooks and lines	25
Flour, wheat 75 cents, rye 50 cents per bbl.	

GOODS ARE LIABLE TO DUTY—Continued.

	Per Cent Ad Valorem.
Fruits, dried	25
Prunes, raisins, currants	1 cent per pound.
Jellies, jams, perserves	3 cents per pound.
Furniture	30
Galvanized iron or tinware	30
Hardware	32½
Harness and saddlery	30
Horses	20
Lard	2 cents per pound.
Maps and charts	20
Meats, canned	25
In barrels	2 cents per pound.
Oatmeal	20
Pipes, tobacco	35
Pork in barrels	2 cents per pound.
Potatoes	15 cents per bushel.
Potted meats	25
Powder, mining and blasting	2 cents per pound.
Rice	1¼ cents per pound.
Sawmills, portable	30
Sugar	64-100 cents per pound.
Surgical instruments	15
Tents	32½
Tobacco, 42 cents per pound and	12½

40 MILE CANYON.

THE CLIMATE AND DISEASES.

Extract from Assistant Surgeon A. E. Wills' report for 1895:

"The climate is wet. The rainfall last summer was heavy. Although there is almost a continuous sun in summer time, evaporation is very slow, owing to the thick moss which will not conduct the heat. In consequence the ground is always swampy. It is only after several years of draining that ground will become dry enough to allow the frost to go out, and then only for a few seasons. The heavy mist rising from the open places where the river settles down in the valley in calm, extreme weather. This dampness makes the cold to be felt much more, and is conducive to rheumatic pains, colds, etc.

"Miners are a very mixed class of people. They represent many nationalities, and come from all climates. Their lives are certainly not enviable. The regulation miner's cabin is 12 by 14 feet, with walls 6 feet high and gables 8 feet in height. The roof is heavily earthed, and the cabin is generally very warm. Two, and sometimes three or four men will occupy a house of this size. The ventilation is usually bad. Those miners who do not work their claims during the winter confine themselves in these small huts most of the time.

"Very often they become indolent and careless, only eating those things which are most easily prepared. During the busy time in summer when they are shoveling in they work hard and during long hours, sparing little time for eating and much less for cooking.

"This soon leads to debility, and sometimes to scurvy. In a cold climate, such as this, where it is impossible to get fresh vegetables and fruit, it is most important that the best substitutes for these should be provided.

"The diseases met with in this country are dyspepsia, anæmia, scurvy, caused by improper food, sameness of diet, overwork, want of fresh vegetables, overheated and badly ventilated houses, rheumatism, pneumonia, bronchitis, enteritis, cystitis and other acute diseases from exposure to wet and cold; debility and chronic diseases due to excesses. In selecting men to reside in this country, I beg to submit a few remarks, some of which will be of assistance to the Medical Examiners in making their recommendations.

"Men should be sober, strong and healthy. They should be practical men, able to adapt themselves quickly to their surroundings. Special care should be taken to see that their lungs are sound, and that they are free from rheumatism and rheumatic tendencies, and that their joints, especially knee joints, are strong and have never been weakened by injury or disease. It is also important to consider their temperments. Men should be of cheerful, hopeful dispositions and willing workers. Those of sullen, morose natures, although they may be good workers, are very apt, as soon as the novelty of the country wears off, to become dissatisfied, pessimistic and melancholy."

Elite Photographic Studio

838 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

We make a Specialty of taking Photos of People going to and coming from the Klondike. All the latest Alaska Views on Sale at our Studio. You are kindly invited to give us a call.

JONES & LOTZ.

LATEST AMENDMENT.

OTTAWA (ONT.), August 12.

The Department of the Interior forwarded the following notice to the Yukon, "Clauses 4 and 8 of the regulations governing placer mining on the Yukon river and its tributaries are amended by reducing the length of a creek and river claim to 100 feet; and the length of a creek and river claim to be granted to the discoverer of a new mine to 200 feet. The fee for the renewal of an entry for a claim has been reduced from $100 to $15."

OTTAWA, ONT., August 15.

The regulations made by the Dominion Government covering the collection of royalty on gold mined on the Klondike were published in an official gazette issued yesterday, as follows:

"That upon all gold mined on claims referred to in regulations for Government placer mining along the Yukon River and its tributaries a royalty of 10 per cent shall be levied and collected by officers to be appointed for the purpose, provided that the amount mined and taken from a single claim does not exceed $500 per week. And in case the amount mined and taken from any single claim exceeds $500 per week there shall be levied and collected a royalty of 10 per cent upon the amount so taken out up to $500, and upon the excess over $500 per week taken from any single claim shall be levied and collected a royalty of 20 per cent, such royalty to form a part of the consolidated revenue and be accounted for by the officers who collect the same in due course.

"That the times and manner in which such royalty shall be collected and the persons who shall collect the same shall be provided for by regulations to be made by the Gold Commissioner; and that the Gold Commissioner be and is hereby given authority to make such regulations and rules accordingly. That default in payment of such royalty, if continued for ten days after notice has been posted upon a claim on which it is demanded or in the vicinity such claim by the Gold Commissioner or his agent shall be followed by the cancellation of the claim.

"That any attempt to defraud the Crown by withholding any part of the revenue thus provided for by making false statements of the amount taken out, may be punished by cancellation of the claim in respect of which fraud or false statements have been committed or made; and that in respect of facts as to such fraud or false statement or non-payment of royalty the decision of the Gold Commissioner shall be final."

The regulations governing the disposal of placer mining claims along the Yukon and tributaries were amended so an entry can only be granted for alternate claims known as creek claims, bench claims, bar diggings and dry diggings, and that other alternate claims reserved for the Crown are to be disposed of by public auction or in such manner as may be decided by the Minister of the Interior.

The penalty for trespassing upon a claim reserved for the Crown is immediate cancellation by the Gold Commissioner of any entry or entries which the person trespassing may have obtained, whether by original entry or purchase, for a mining claim, and refusal by the Gold Commissioner of the acceptance of any application which the person trespassing may at any time make for claims; and that in addition to such penalty the mounted police, upon requisition from the Gold Commissioner to that effect, may take the necessary steps to eject the trespasser.

A clause in the former regulations, providing that a discoverer of a new mine is entitled to the claim and shall be granted a claim for "bar diggings" 750 feet in length, has been amended so that the grant may apply to creek and river claims instead of "bar diggings."

DOMINION MINING LAWS.

1189.

Privy Council, Canada.

At the Government House at Ottawa, Friday, the 21st day of May, 1897.

Present — His Excellency, the Governor-General in Council:

Whereas, it is found necessary and expedient that certain amendments and additions should be made to the regulations governing "placer mining" established by order of Council of the 9th November, 1889;

Therefore, his Excellency in virtue of the provisions of "the Dominion Lands Act" Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the following regulations shall be, and the same are hereby, substituted for the governance of placer mining along the Yukon river and its tributaries in the Northwest Territories in the room, place and stead of those regulations established by order in Council of the 9th November, 1889.

(Signed) JOHN J. M'GEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

To the Honorable, the Minister of the Interior.

Regulations Governing Placer Mining Along the Yukon River and its Tributaries in the Northwest Territories.

INTERPRETATION.

"Bar diggings" shall mean any part of a river over which the water extends when the water is in its flooded state, and which is not covered at low water.

"Mines on benches" shall be known as bench diggings, and shall for the purpose of defining the size of such claims be excepted from dry diggings.

"Dry diggings" shall mean any mine over which a river never extends.

"Miner" shall mean a male or female over the age of eighteen, but not under that age.

"Claims" shall mean the personal right of property in a placer mine or diggings during the time for which the grant of such mine or diggings is made.

"Legal post" shall mean a stake standing not less than four feet above the ground and squared on four sides for at least one foot from the top. Both sides so squared shall measure at least four inches across the face. It shall also mean any stump or tree cut off and squared or faced to the above height and size.

"Close season" shall mean the period of the year during which placer mining is generally suspended. The period to be fixed by the Gold Commissioner in whose district the claim is situated.

"Locality" shall mean the territory along a river (tributary of the Yukon) and its affluents.

"Mineral" shall include all minerals whatsoever other than coal.

Nature and size of claims.

1. Bar Diggings: A strip of land 100 feet wide at high water mark and thence extending along the river to its lowest water level.

BARTLETT SPRINGS

LAKE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

The only place in the world where the **Yukon Miner** can gain all that is needed to overcome the rigors of the Arctic.

The Bartlett Spring, where the Life-giving Waters Flow.

Life! Health! Strength!

EASY OF ACCESS.

FRUIT, EGGS, VEGETABLES in plenty all the year round.

OPEN SUMMER AND WINTER

Greatest Specific in the World for all Liver, Kidney and Stomach Complaints, and all Blood and Skin Diseases.

The only Mineral Spring in the World where Health and Happiness can be gained every day in the year.

BOATING! FISHING! EVERYTHING!

ROUTE TO THE SPRINGS: Southern Pacific R. R. and C. & L. R. R. via Colusa Junction and Sites.

For further particulars address.....

BARTLETT SPRINGS, Lake County, California.

.....or Call at.....

BARTLETT SPRINGS CO'S OFFICE

22 FOURTH STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE RED FRONT.

What We Carry for the Klondike Country.

Mackinaw Coats	Corduroy Pants, Extra Heavy
Mackinaw Pants	Corduroy Suits
Fleece Lined Coats	Extra Heavy 15lb Blankets
Sheepskin Coats	Rubber Boots of all kinds
Duck Coats, Rubber Lined	Rubber Overs
Leather Coats, Corduroy Lined	Lumbermen's Felt Boots
Long Canvas Coats, Fleece Lined	Moose Hide Moccasins
Esquimaux Suits, with Hoods	Miners' Heavy Shoes
Duck Vests, Lined	Buck Mitts
Duck Pants, Wool Lined	Fur Caps
Leather Pants	Pack Straps
Leather Vests	Skin Hoods
Calf Skin Coats	Money Belts
German Socks	Arctic Socks
Heavy Wool Socks	Packs
Wool Mitts	Sweaters

IT WILL PAY THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE GOING TO THE KLONDIKE TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE MAKING PURCHASES.

THE RED FRONT,

857-859 MARKET STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

BRANCH STORES:

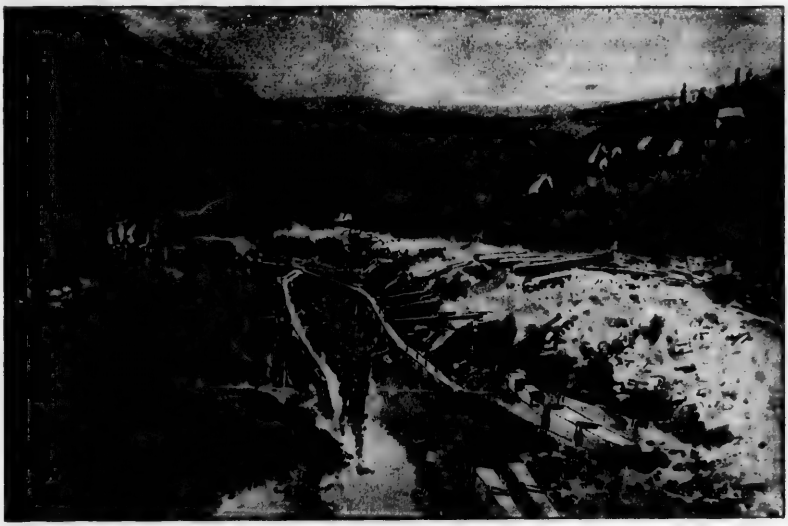
615 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash.
269-271 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

QUOTATIONS CHEERFULLY GIVEN

2. The sides of a claim for bar digging shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream, and shall be marked by four legal posts, one at each end of the claim at or about high water mark, also one at each end of the claim at or about the edge of the water. One of the posts at high water mark shall be legibly marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim is staked.

3. Dry diggings shall be 100 feet square, and shall have placed at each of its four corners a legal post upon one of which be legibly marked the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

4. Creek and river claims shall be 500 feet long, measured in the direction of the general course of the stream, and shall extend in width from base to base of the hill or bench on each side, but when the hills or benches are less than 100 feet apart, the claim may be 100 feet in depth. The sides of a claim shall be two parallel lines run as nearly



FRANK CROMIER'S CLAIM.

as possible at right angles to the stream. The sides shall be marked with legal posts at or about the edge of the water and at the rear boundaries of the claim. One of the legal posts at the stream shall be legibly marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

5. Bench claims shall be 100 feet square.

6. In defining the size of claims they shall be measured horizontally, irrespective of inequalities on the surface of the ground.

7. If any person or perons shall discover a new mine, and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, a claim for the bar diggings 750 feet in length may be granted. A new stratum of auriferous earth or gravel, situated in a locality where the claims are abandoned, shall for this purpose be deemed a new mine, although the same locality shall have previously been worked at a different level.

8. The forms of application for a grant for placer mining and the grant of the same shall be those contained in forms "H" and "I" in the schedule hereto.

9. A claim shall be recorded with the Gold Commissioner in whose district it is situated within three days after the location thereof if it is located within ten miles of the Commissioner's office. One extra day shall be allowed for making such record for every additional ten miles and fraction thereof.

10. In the event of the absence of the Gold Commissioner from his office, entry for a claim may be granted by any person whom he may appoint to perform his duties in his absence.

11. Entry shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicant in person in the manner specified in these regulations. An affidavit that the claim was staked out by the applicant shall be embodied in form "H" of the schedule hereto.

12. An entry fee of $15 shall be charged the first year and an annual fee of $100 for each of the following years. This provision shall apply to the locations for which entries have already been granted.

13. After the recording of a claim removal of any post by the holder thereof, or any person acting in his behalf, for the purpose of changing the boundaries of his claim, shall act as a forfeiture of the claim.

14. The entry of every holder for a grant for placer mining must be renewed and his receipt relinquished and replaced every year, the entry fee being paid each year.

15. No miner shall receive a grant for more than one mining claim in the same locality; but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common upon such terms as they may arrange, provided such agreement be registered with the Gold Commissioner and a fee of $5 paid for each registration.

16. Any miner or miners may sell, mortgage or dispose of his or their claims, provided such disposal be registered with and a fee of $2 paid to the Gold Commissioner, who shall thereupon give the assignee a certificate in form "J" in the schedule hereto.

17. Every miner shall during the continuance of his grant have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim for the minerlike working thereof, and the construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realized therefrom; but he shall have no surface rights therein, and the Gold Commissioner may grant to the holders of adjacent claims such rights of entry thereon as may be absolutely necessary for the working of their claims, upon such terms as may to him seem reasonable. He may also grant permits to miners to cut timber thereon for their own use, upon payment of the dues prescribed by the regulations in that behalf.

18. Every miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall in the opinion of the Gold Commissioner be necessary for the due working thereof, and shall be entitled to drain his own claim free of charge.

19. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to the occupation and entry by any person when the same shall have remained unworked on working days by the grantee thereof or by some person on his behalf for the space of seventy-two hours, unless sickness or other reasonable cause may be shown to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, or unless the grantee is absent on leave given by the Commissioner, and the Gold Commissioner upon obtaining evidence satisfactory to himself that this provision is not being complied with may cancel the entry given for a claim.

20. If the land upon which a claim has been located is not the property of the Crown it will be necessary for the person who applies for entry to furnish proof that he has acquired from the owner of the land the surface right before entry can be granted.

21. If the occupier of the lands has not received a patent therefor the purchase money of the surface rights must be paid to the Crown, and a patent of the surface rights

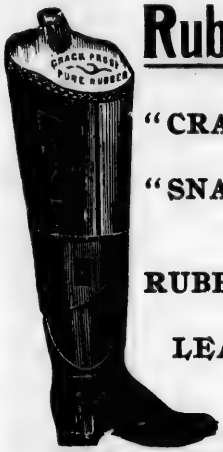
KLONDIKE SUPPLIES

Pelt Coats, Wool Lined,
Blanket Clothing,
Reversible Leather Coats, Corduroy Lined,
Blankets, Comforters,
Arctic Socks, Sweaters, Fur Lined Ulsters, Esquimaux Suits,
Fur Lined Sleeping Bags,
Mackinaw Coats.

MURPHY, GRANT & CO.

Sansome and Bush Streets,

...San Francisco, Cal.



Rubber Goods for Klondike!

"CRACK-PROOF" and "SNAG-PROOF" ...BOOTS

MINERS' COATS and HATS

RUBBER BLANKETS

RUBBER BOOTS with LEATHER SOLES

WOOLEN SOCKS

FELT BOOTS

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.

R. H. PEASE, Vice-Pres. and Manager

73 and 75 First Street, PORTLAND, ORE.

573, 575, 577 and 579 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

★ ★ ★

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

KEYSTONE Monogram WHISKEY

SCHLITZ "The Beer that made Milwaukee famous."

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' . Guinness' Stout
Irish a... Scotch Whiskies
Old Tom Gin.

JOHN DEWAR & SONS' Old Highland Scotch Whiskey.

GOODERHAM & WORTS
"Special" Canadian Rye Whiskey.

The Club Cocktails

PURE WHISKIES

KENTUCKY BOURBONS - - IN WOOD
PENNSYLVANIA RYES - - " "

Russet Champagne and Sweet Ciders, in Glass.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Pickles, Lucca Oil, Jams, Sauces, Vinegar, Olives.

EPPS'S Cocoa. FRY'S Cocoa.

COLMAN'S London Mustard.

CURTICE BROTHERS' "BLUE LABEL" Tomato Ketchup
Knickerbocker Corn, Boned Meats, Preserves.

DURKEE'S Salad Dressing and Spices.

★ ★ ★

PORTLAND SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES

will issue to the party who acquired the mining rights. The money so collected will either be refunded to the occupier of the land when he is entitled to a patent therefor, or will be credited to him on account of payment for land.

22. When the party obtaining the mining rights cannot make an arrangement with the owner thereof for the acquisition of the surface rights it shall be lawful for him to give notice to the owner or his agent, or the occupier to appoint an arbitrator to act with another arbitrator named by him in order to award the amount of compensation to which the owner or occupant shall be entitled. The notice mentioned in this section shall be according to form to be obtained upon application from the Gold Commssioner for the district in which the lands in question lie, and shall when practicable be personally served on such owner or his agents, if known, or occupant, and after reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service without success, then such notice shall be served upon the owner or agent within a period to be fixed by the Gold Commissioner before the expiration of the time limited in such notice. If the proprietor refuses or declines to appoint an arbitrator, or when, for any other reason, no arbitrator is appointed by the proprietor in the time limited therefor in the notice provided for by this section, the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie shall, on being satisfied by affidavit that such notice has come to the knowledge of such owner, agent or occupant, or that such owner, agent or occupant wilfully evades the service of such notice, or cannot be found, and that reasonable efforts have been made to effect such service, and that the notice was left at the last place of abode of such owner, agent or occupant, appoint an arbitrator on his behalf.

23. (*a*) All arbitrators appointed under the authority of these regulations shall be sworn before a Justice of the Peace to the impartial discharge of the duties assigned to them, and they shall forthwith proceed to estimate the reasonable damages which the owner or occupant of such lands according to their several interests therein shall sustain by reason of such prospecting and mining operations.

(*b*). In estimating such damages the arbitrators shall determine the value of the land irrespectively of any enhancement thereof from the existence of mineral therein.

(*c*). In case such arbitrators cannot agree they may select a third arbitrator, and when the two arbitrators cannot agree upon a third arbitrator the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie shall select such third arbitrator.

(*d*). The award of any two such arbitrators made in writing shall be final, and shall be filed with the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands lie.

If any cases arise for which no provision is made in these regulations the provisions of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands approved by his Excellency the Governor in Council on the 9th of November, 1889, shall apply.

QUARTZ MINING.

Regulations in respect to placer mining, so far as they relate to entries, entry fees, assignments, marking of locations, agents' receipts, etc., except where otherwise provided, apply also to quartz mining.

Nature and Size of Claims.

A location shall not exceed the following dimensions: Length 1500 feet, breadth 600 feet. The surface boundaries shall be from straight parallel lines, and its boundaries beneath the surface the planes of these lines.

Limit to Number of Locations.

Not more than one mining location shall be granted to any one individual claimant upon the same lode or vein.

OOD
SKEY
Milwaukee
ness' Stout
Whiskies
and Scotch
J. BURKE
PALE ALE
ELES

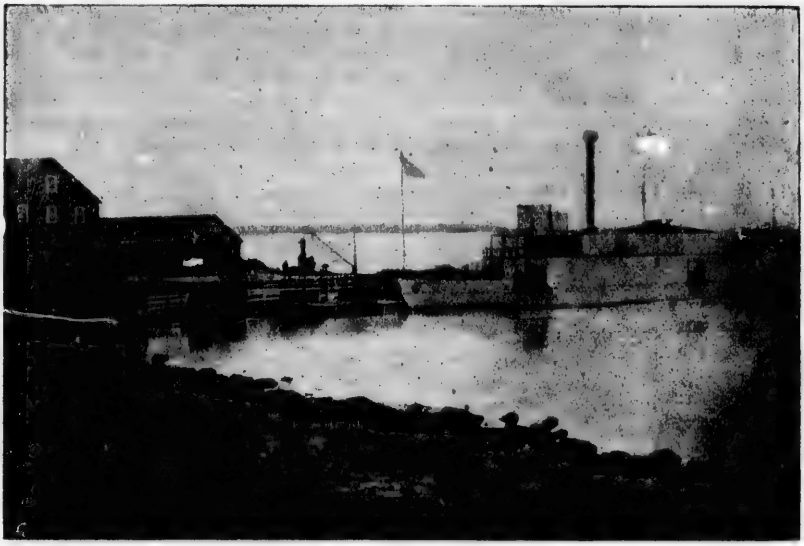
Mill Sites.

Land used for milling purposes may be applied for and patented, either in connection with or separate from a mining location, and may be held in addition to a mining location, provided such additional land shall in no case exceed five acres.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Decision of Disputes.

The Superintendent of Mines shall have power to hear and determine all disputes in regard to mining property arising within his district, subject to appeal by either of the parties to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands.



STEAMER "ALICE" AT ST. MICHAELS.

Leave of Absence.

Each holder of a mining location shall be entitled to be absent and suspend work on his diggings during the "close" season, which "close" season shall be declared by the agent in each district, under instructions from the Minister of the Interior.

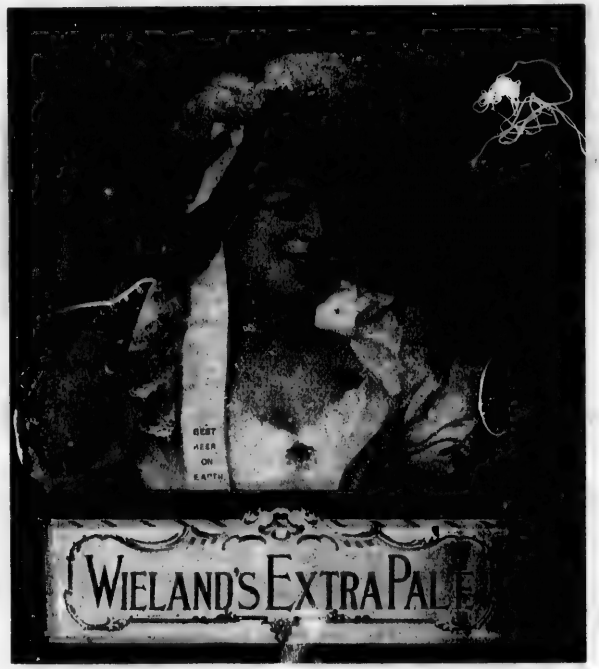
The agent may grant a leave of absence pending the decision of any dispute before him.

Any miner is entitled to a years' leave of absence upon proving expenditure of not less than $200 without any reasonable return of gold.

The time occupied by a locator in going to and returning from the office of the agent or of the superintendent of mines shall not count against him.

THE POP-ULAR BREW

BEST BEER ON EARTH!
BETTER THAN EASTERN BEER!
BETTER STILL, IT'S MADE HERE!



BIG POPS—QUARTS!
MEDIUM POPS—PINTS!
LITTLE POPS—HALF PINTS

.....PUT UP ONLY BY THE.....

CALIFORNIA BOTTLING CO.

1407-1417 EDDY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Sole Agents Manitou Mineral Water and Ginger Champagne — Absolutely Natural.

TELEPHONE WEST 144.

SMOKE SMOKE

THE OLD RELIABLE

SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA

PLUG CUT.

Tel. Main 310.

HURRAH FOR McKINLEY

—AND—

GOLD!

BUT WHEN YOU GO TO

KLONDIKE

OR

Copper River

BE SURE TO HAVE SOME

MEDICINAL

WHISKEY

OR

BRANDY

OF THE ATLAS BRAND.

NOTHING SO PURE AND NOTHING SO REASONABLE!

MOHNS & KALTENBACH,

29 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

H. LIEBES & COMPANY

—(INCORPORATED)—

133-137 Post Street, San Francisco,

Make a Specialty of

Fur Clothing and Blankets

FOR ALASKA OUTFITS.

Prices Reasonable. Goods Strictly First Class.

Additional Locations.

The Minister of the Interior may grant to a person actually developing a location an adjoining location equal in size, provided it be shown to the Minister's satisfaction that the vein being worked will probably extend beyond the boundaries of the original location.

Forfeiture.

In event of the breach of the regulations, a right or grant shall be absolutely forfeited, and the offending party shall be incapable of subsequently acquiring similar rights, except by special permission by the Minister of the Interior.

Form "H"—Application for Grant for Placer Mining Claim and Affidavit of Applicant.

"I, (or we) of .....hereby apply under the Dominion Mining Regulations for grant of a claim for placer mining as defined in the said regulations in ..... (here describe locality) and I (or we) solemnly swear:

"FIRST—That I (or we) am (or are) to the best of my (or our) knowledge and belief, the first discoverer (or discoverers) of the said deposit, or

"SECOND—That the said claim was previously granted to.....(here name the last grantee) but has remained unworked by the said grantee for not less than .....

"THIRD—That I (or we) am (or are) unaware that the land is other than vacant Dominion lands.

"FOURTH—That I (or we) did on the .....day of .....mark out on the ground in accordance in every particular the provisions of the mining regulations for the Yukon River and its tributaries, the claim for which I (or we) make this application, and that in so doing I (or we) did not encroach on any other claim or mining location previously laid out by any other person.

"FIFTH—That the said claim contains as nearly as I (or we) could measure or estimate an area of..... square feet, and that the description (and sketch, if any) of this date hereto attached signed by me (or us) sets (or set) forth in detail to the best of my (or our) knowledge and ability its position, form and dimensions.

"SIXTH—That I (or we) make this application in good faith to acquire the claim for the sole purpose of mining, prosecuted by myself (or us), or by myself and associates, or by my (or our) assigns.

"Sworn before me

At ..... this.....day of.....18 .

("Signature)

"....."18 ....

ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO.

Pioneer Traders in Alaska in

General Merchandise and Miners' Supplies

Operates fast Steamers between San Francisco and St. Michaels, and large River Boats and Barges between all points on the Yukon, in Alaska and Northwest Territory.

MONTHLY STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN SITKA & UNALASKA AND COPPER RIVER & COOK'S INLET.

...For full particulars apply to...

310 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Alaska Commercial Co.

Form "I"..... Grant for Placer Claim.

Department of the Interior.

Agency..... 18....

In consideration of the payment of the fee prescribed by clause 12 of the Mining Regulations of the Yukon river and its tributaries by (A. B.) accompanying his (or their) application No.....dated.....18....., for a mining claim in (here insert description of locality), the Minister of the Interior hereby grants to the said (A. B.) for the term of one year from the date hereof the exclusive right of entry upon the claim (here describe in detail the claim).

Granted for the miner-like working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive right to all the proceeds derived therefrom. That the said (A. B.) shall be entitled to the use of so much water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim and not already lawfully appropriated as shall be necessary for the due working thereof, and to drain his (or their) claim, free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said (A. B.) any surface right in the said claim or any right of ownership in the soil covered by the said claim, and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continuously and in good faith worked by the said (A. B.) or his (or their) associates.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the aforesaid mining regulations and no more, and are subject to all the provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

..... Gold Commissioner.

Form "J"—Certificate of the Assignment of a Placer Mining Claim.

No.....

Department of the Interior.

Agency..... 18

This is to certify that (B. C.) has (or have) filed an assignment in due form dated.....18 and accompanied by a registration fee of two dollars, of the grant to.....(A. B.) of.....of the right to mine in..... (Insert description of claim,) for one year from.....18 .

This certificate entitles the said (B. C.) to all rights and privileges of the said (A. B.) in respect of the claim assigned, that is to say, the exclusive right of entry upon the said claim for the miner-like working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive right to all proceeds therefrom for the remaining portion of the year for which the said claim was granted to the said (A. B.), that is to say, until the ..... 18.....

The said (B. C.) shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall be necessary for the due working thereof and to drain the claim free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said (B. C.) any surface rights in said claim or any rights of ownership in the soil covered by the said claim, and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continually and in good faith worked by the said (B. C.) or his (or their) associates.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the Dominion Mining Regulations, and are subject to all provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

..... Gold Commissioner.

GERMEA FOR BREAKFAST

THE MOST DELICATE, DELICIOUS AND APPETIZING OF BREAKFAST FOODS.

1 lb of GERMEA makes 4 lbs of solid food

1 lb of Oatmeal makes 2 lbs of solid food

GERMEA takes 3 minutes to cook

Oatmeal takes 60 minutes to cook

GERMEA has 95 per cent nutriment

Oatmeal has 73 per cent nutriment

GERMEA WILL PREVENT SCURVY.

The "Mining and Scientific Press" of San Francisco, in their editorial on Yukon Miners' Outfit, selected GERMEA in preference to all other cereal products, because it contained nutriment in a more condensed form, and because it was very quickly prepared.

GERMEA: Made by the SPERRY FLOUR CO., San Francisco.

THE JOHNSON-LOCKE MERCANTILE CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

AMES & HARRIS

MANUFACTURERS OF

TENTS, BAGS AND COVERS

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

FOR

A. J. TOWER'S

OILED CLOTHING

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

FULLY GUARANTEED

100 - 104 **SACRAMENTO STREET,**

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

10-12 N. First St. - - Portland, Ore.

GEO. J. BENKER,

MANUFACTURER OF
AND DEALER IN

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

.....Manufacturer of the Celebrated.....

401 Montgomery Avenue,
—CORNER VALLEJO,—
San Francisco, Cal.

VICTOR, PURITAN, KEY WEST,
PRIMA DONNA, ...
WASHINGTON and MEW MEW

E. A. FARGO CO.

WHOLESALE

Liquor Merchants

316 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Warehouse
220 AND 222
Commercial
Street.

SPECIALTIES:
CHASSELAS GRAPE BRANDY
AND
JOCKEY CLUB WHISKEY

MODERN ⁘ LAUNDRY ⁘ CO.

Office, 385-387 EIGHTH ST., BET. FOLSOM AND HARRISON,

Telephone, South 61. SAN FRANCISCO.

LACE CURTAINS A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO WASHING FLANNELS AND SILK.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

Your Patronage respectfully solicited.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of the city.

J.B.PACE SCROLL TAG TWISTS
NATURAL LEAF
—AND—
MASTIFF PLUG CUT

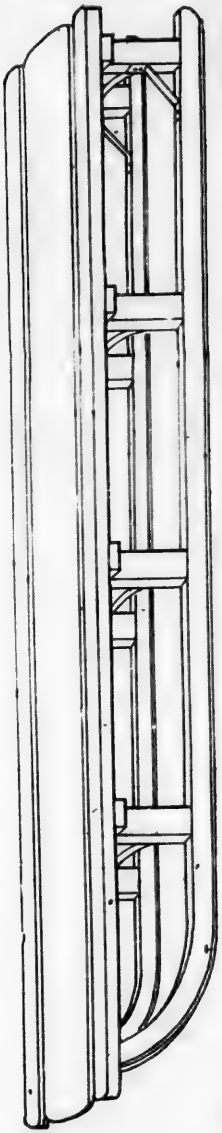
SMOKING TOBACCOS

"UP TO DATE," ARE WITHOUT AN EQUAL!
J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., 405 Front Street, San Francisco.

Wm. C. Brown Co.
...Printers
320 Sansome Street
San Francisco

SCULLY & SON...
Peter Scully
Thos. E. Scully
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
...FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
420 SACRAMENTO STREET
Alaska Trade a Specialty. San Francisco, Cal.

ALASKA



SLEDS and BOATS

These Sleds are built in two sizes—

8½ ft. long, 20 in. wide on runners and 8 in. high

Smaller ones—

7 ft. long, 16 in. wide on runners and 6 in. high

Frame and Runners made of Oak, with Soft Steel on Bottom of Runners.

ALL TENANTED AND PINNED.

ALL BRACES OF GALVANIZED IRON.

Weight of Small Size, 20 lbs; Larger One, 30 lbs

Will Carry 1,000 and 1,500 lbs.

For **STERN WHEEL BOATS** from 30 ft. to 150 ft. in length, apply at Office

San Francisco Launch Co.

NORTH POINT AND STOCKTON STS.

...San Francisco, Cal.

Take Green Kearny St. Cars.

NICKEL DROP "REGINAS"

ARE IN USE EVERYWHERE.

PROFITABLE!
ENTERTAINING!

Most Powerful in Tone!

REGINA Nos. 14 & 15.

MUSICAL AUTOMATON
WITH
NICKEL SLOT ATTACHMENT.

No. 14, Single Comb, 78 Steel Tongues $50.00

No. 15, Duplex, 156 Steel Tongues - - $75.00

Dimensions, 21 x 19 x 10 inches.

Tune Sheets, 15½ inches diameter - - 60c.

Case in Mahogany or Oak.

Call and Hear it.
Catalogue Free.

SHERMAN, CLAY & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS,

COR. KEARNY & SUTTER STS., SAN FRANCISCO.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND ALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The La Rose...

S. R. MOUNT,
Prop.

213 MONTGOMERY STREET.

BEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

First Class Lunch Daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Cosy Card and Reading Rooms.

TELEPHONE, BLACK 2061

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

The California Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

COR. CALIFORNIA & MONTGOMERY STS.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

OFFERS to the public the most complete facilities for the storage of GOLD DUST and valuables in their magnificent

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS

In connection with our vaults we have beautifully appointed offices and reading rooms for the use of our patrons, among whom we number all the prominent MINERS lately returned from the

YUKON AND KLONDIKE DISTRICTS.

Haas Brothers,

Importers and Wholesale Grocers

100 AND 102 CALIFORNIA ST.

New York Office:
17 William Street.

San Francisco.

TELEPHONE, FRONT 74.

AGENCY OF { The Napa Consolidated Q. M. Co's
The Aetna Consolidated Q. M. Co's
The New Idria Q. M. Co's } QUICKSILVER.

F. H. TYLER E. L. LABADIE

S. H. TYLER & SON,

Importers and Manufacturers

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,
Baking Powder & Flavoring Extracts

Tyler's (T) Plantation Coffee Tyler's (T) Spices

Tyler's Best Perfection Baking Powder

Tyler's XXX Flavoring Extracts

Tyler's Pure Teas of All Grades

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR KLONDIKE MINERS

308-314 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NATIONAL BOTTLING COMPANY

337-339 WALLER STREET

Telephone West 299. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BOTTLERS OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS:
Standard, Münchener, Extra Pale, Pilsner, Culmbacher
AND THE CELEBRATED
"BLUE RIBBON" NATIONAL EXPORT LAGER.

F. G. SACHS, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

E. MARTINONI

Importer of and Wholesale Dealer in

—MANUFACTURER OF—
Cordials
Syrup of Tamarind
Martinelli's Cider
Farnet Branca

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
..Wines and Liquors

714, 716, 718 FRONT STREET

Telephone Main 5166. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ALASKA

EXPEDITIONS
EXPEDITED!

QUICKEST
KNOW-HOW
ALL ROUND
OUTFITTERS

Contractors to the U. S. Government for Everything used at Alaska Government Stations

YOU NEED US
WE CAN HELP YOU

No Orders Too Large! No Orders Too Small!

To Suit Us and Profit the Buyer!

Look IN AT US SMITHS' CASH STORE

25-27 Market Street,

CABLE "FIDELITY." SAN FRANCISCO, CALA., U. S. A.

THE MARTINELLI
ITALIAN RESTAURANT

(Late of the Rebecchino's)

122 MONTGOMERY AVENUE,

COMMERCIAL HOTEL BUILDING.

Italian or French Dinner 50 cts

PRIVATE PARTIES A SPECIALTY.

GENTLEMEN

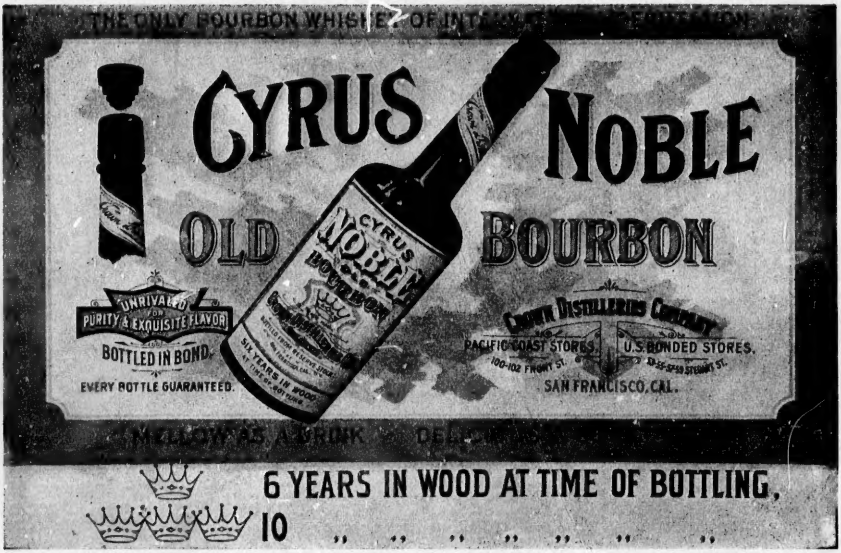
Sober up on NAPA SODA.

They should see that they get JACKSON'S!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER being the strongest and in more concentrated form, goes further and is the only powder adapted to *Alaska*, where transportation is difficult and expensive. The ROYAL BAKING POWDER will last in any climate; does not deteriorate from heat or cold like most baking powders. It has passed successfully through all the trials of *Arctic winters*, and has been the only baking powder that has given perfect satisfaction. Miners and explorers going to the *Arctic* should see that ROYAL BAKING POWDER is alone supplied them. One can will go nearly as far three cans of most powders.

Buy a high-class baking powder only. Others are wasteful. A dollar's worth of ROYAL will make more food than a dollar's worth of any other kind, however low the price. ROYAL makes perfect food; always light, sweet and wholesome. Other powders lose their strength when opened and will not always leaven alike, sometimes actually spoiling the cake and wasting expensive flour, eggs and butter.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.



HOME COMFORTS TRAVELERS' COMPANION

CROWN COCKTAILS

Made from the Best and Purest Liquors,
Blended after the formula of the Most Expert
Barkeepers in the United States.

ASSORTMENT.

CYRUS NOBLE OLD BOURBON WHISKEY
LOMITAS BRANDY
MANHATTAN
MARTINI
VERMOUTH
OLD TOM GIN
HAGUE (HOLLAND) GIN

CROWN DISTILLERIES COMPANY

Bonded Export Bottlers.

PACIFIC COAST STORES: 100-102 FRONT STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Headquarters for Yukon Miners!

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE FOLLOWING are among a number of Yukoners who have registered at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL:

L. N. McQuesten	R. J. English	W. H. McPhee	T. M. O'Brien	G. C. Bettles
Frank Dinsmore	John Nelson	F. Hart	Harry Smith	Joe Cooper
Hank Summers	P. Wyberg	W. R. Lloyd	John Hughes	J. Waldron
A. M. Hayes	P. McLeod	W. E. Picotte	Oscar Ashbey	Neil McArthur
Tim Bell	Ellis Lewis	Joe Deroche	J. Blanchard	Dougal McArthur
Sam Mathew	Cash Amcher	F. Boucher	John Marks	Angus Galbraith
Olta W. Rapp	W. H. Jones	Joseph Cazelais	P. McDonald	John Miron
J. A. Elwell	Alex. Orr	H. Dove	John Miller	W. H. McTaggart
M. Knutsen	Jim Winn	N. Mercier	F. Stravens	J. Van Armstein
E. B. Leggett	C. Ellingen	Napoleon Huot	Joe Juneau	J. Pearson
J. Horn	T. Morrin	Joe Wilson	C. Donovan	F. Matfeldt
J. Murray	W. Levis	H. Shafer	T. J. Allen	J. Guyer
N. W. Powers	H. Schroder	E. Parks	Sam Grin	E. Slyngstad
W. R. Booth	H. Peterson	B. F. Lovett	R. N. Prince	E. Fredrick
F. Segrin	C. Raymond	F. Codiga	E. Hester	J. Siminza

P. S.—Any information concerning the wonderful YUKON RIVER and the GOLD MINES will be cheerfully given at the Hotel.

EDWARD HOLLAND, PROPRIETOR.

WM. C. BROWN CO., PRINTERS, 330 SANSOME STREET, S. F.